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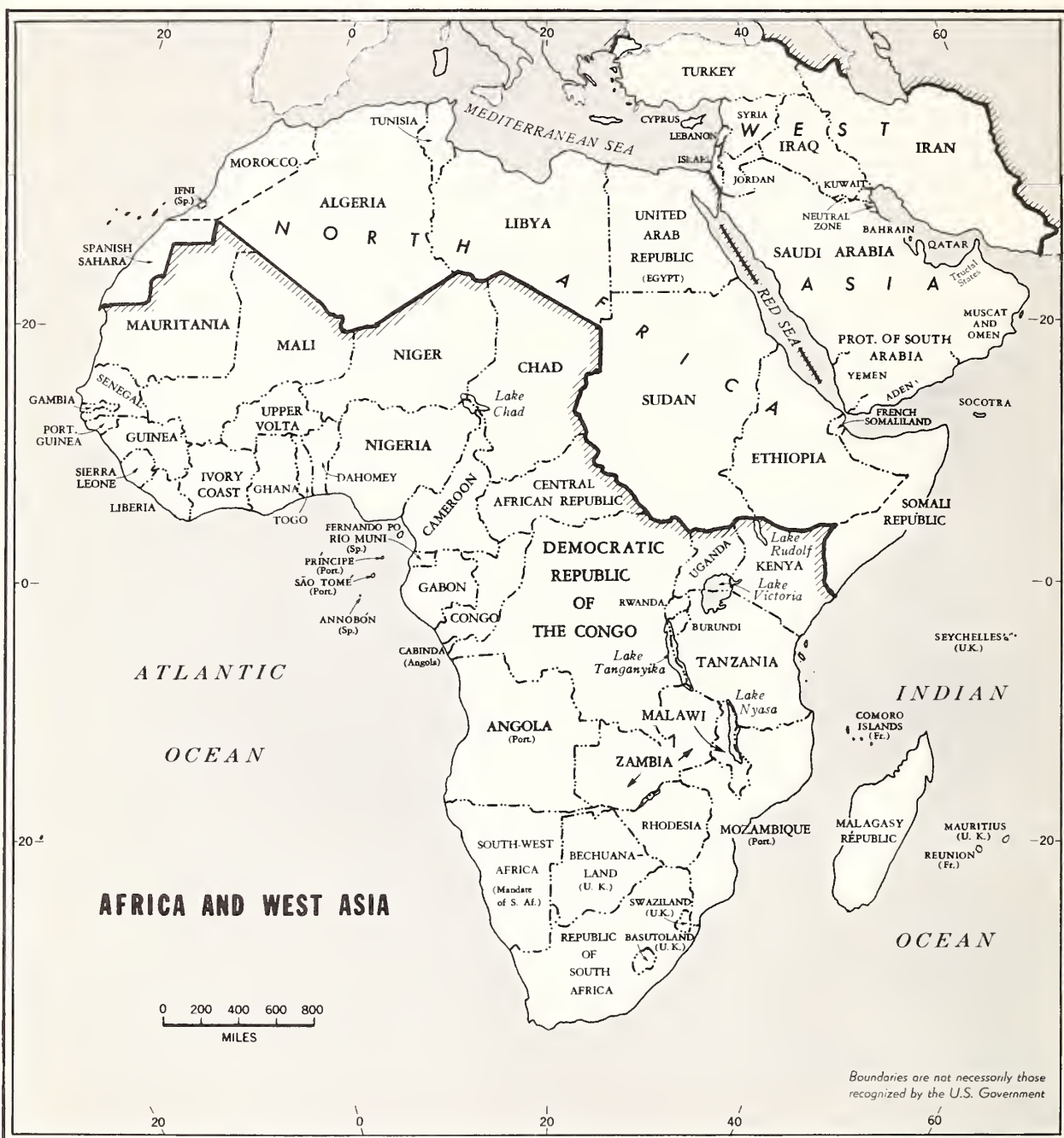
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 2693-64(12) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

# 1965 Africa and West Asia Agricultural Situation West Asia



About half of West Asia's<sup>1/</sup> total farm production derives from the output of Turkish farmers, and 20 percent from those of Iran (table 1). Thus, a decrease of less than 2 percent in Turkey's total agricultural production and of 12 percent for Iran carried enough weight to depress regional farm output for 1964 to about 1½ percent below the relatively high level of 1963. However, production gains ranged up to more than 100 percent for other nations of the area, except Cyprus (table 2). Population growth, coupled with lowered returns in Turkey, Iran, and Cyprus combined to reduce per capita production for 1964 to nearly 5 percent below 1963 and to only 3 percent above the 1952-54 average.

Output of all principal crops in West Asia and of most livestock products remained consistently above the drought-depressed levels of the 1959-61 average period. The greatest decrease in regional crop production for 1964 from the year before was in grains. Barley output was down close to 20 percent, wheat and rice were down 3 percent each, and corn dropped 1 percent. Most of the cereal loss occurred in the wheat and barley harvests of Turkey and Iran. Yields of other major crops except grains were more plentiful in 1964 than in 1963. Tobacco production showed the most marked percentage increase, nearly 25 percent above 1963. West Asian production of dates and grapes increased about 7 percent over 1963; citrus fruits about 6 percent; cotton and cottonseed by about 4 percent each. Regional production of beans and peas in 1964 was slightly below the year before (table 5).

Production of milk, eggs, and wool continued upward. Compared to the 1959-61 average, milk rose by 7 percent, eggs, 5 percent; and wool, 9 percent. A 10 percent decline in meat output below 1963 was mainly due to extensive losses in Iran's sheep and goat population as severe weather gripped the northern part of the country during the winter of 1963/64 (table 6).

<sup>1/</sup> The West Asian countries covered in this publication are those listed in table 1.

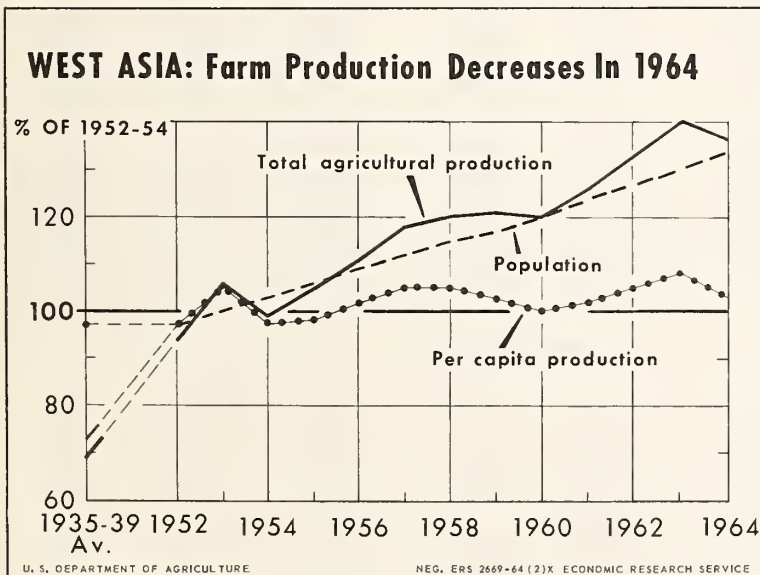


Figure 1

Data for West Asia's world trade in farm products during 1963 are not yet complete for all countries of the area. However, in 1962 the value of West Asia's principal agricultural exports exceeded the 1961 level by nearly 16 percent, rising from about \$514 million to nearly \$596 million. Cotton accounted for over 28 percent of the value of principal farm exports in 1962; fresh and dried fruits, close to 23 percent; tobacco and nuts about 17 percent and 13 percent, respectively (table 7).

Table 1.--West Asia: Relative importance of countries in agricultural production and population

Country	Agricultural production	Population
	Percent	Percent
Cyprus	1	1
Iran	20	27
Iraq	8	8
Israel	5	3
Jordan	1	2
Lebanon	1	2
Syria	6	7
Turkey	51	36
Other	7	14
Total	100	100

Table 2 .--West Asia: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by countries, average 1935-39, annual 1959-64.  
(1952-54 = 100)

Country	Total						
	Average 1935-39	1959 <sup>1/</sup>	1960 <sup>1/</sup>	1961 <sup>1/</sup>	1962 <sup>1/</sup>	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	1964 <sup>2/</sup>
Cyprus	70	118	102	123	122	125	120
Iran	84	126	114	131	130	141	124
Iraq	60	115	117	124	136	115	130
Israel	70	193	208	218	243	241	268
Jordan	40	72	60	147	88	92	199
Lebanon	79	101	102	118	128	136	140
Syrian Arab Rep.	56	90	91	109	172	152	160
Turkey	66	121	124	121	125	138	136
Total	68	121	120	126	133	140	138
Country	Per Capita						
	Average 1935-39	1959 <sup>1/</sup>	1960 <sup>1/</sup>	1961 <sup>1/</sup>	1962 <sup>1/</sup>	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	1964 <sup>2/</sup>
Cyprus	96	105	90	108	106	108	102
Iran	112	110	97	108	105	111	95
Iraq	97	103	103	108	116	97	108
Israel	115	154	163	165	175	167	180
Jordan	63	61	50	118	68	69	145
Lebanon	116	87	86	97	102	105	105
Syrian Arab Rep.	85	71	69	80	122	104	106
Turkey	90	103	102	97	97	104	100
Total	97	103	100	102	105	108	103

<sup>1/</sup> Revised.

<sup>2/</sup> Forecast.

Major farm imports in 1962, at about \$464 million, were 1.5 percent below 1961, mainly due to the region's lessened external demand for grains and meat. Imports of fats and oils were larger in 1962 than in any period since 1958. Wheat and wheat flour made up a large part--over 26 percent--of the value of principal West Asian farm imports. Other grains and fats and oils followed, with over 11 percent each; sugar accounted for over 10 percent (table 8).

West Asia took U. S. agricultural exports valued at over \$206 million in 1963, but this was more than 7 percent below the trade of the previous year with most of the short-fall in wheat and wheat flour. In 1963, however, these two commodities made up over two-fifths of the total value of U. S. agricultural exports to West Asia. Fats, oils, and oilseeds accounted for nearly 30 percent; grains and preparations other than wheat and wheat flour, over 16 percent (table 9).

U. S. imports of farm goods from West Asia were valued at less than \$98 million in 1963. Tobacco contributed 49 percent of the total and wool, nuts, dried fruits, animal hair, hides, and skins accounted for most of the rest (table 10).

Although there are notable exceptions, West Asia's agricultural trade is generally hindered by lack of storage and absence of marketably packaged, uniform quality farm goods. Inadequate transportation facilities tend to further confound cumbersome internal marketing systems.

For the eight West Asian countries for which reliable data can be found--Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Turkey--per capita food consumption during the 1959-61 period averaged over 2,300 calories daily, about 4 percent above the average of the preceding 3 years. But 1959-61 was part of a drought period for much of West Asia. And during these years the greater availability of food for consumption largely derived from increased imports rather than from gains in domestic production.

In terms of quantity of food consumed, Israel leads in West Asia with over 2,800 calories per capita daily. Cyprus, Turkey, and Lebanon range in descending order from more than 2,600 calories per capita a day to nearly 2,500. Lower on the scale are Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Iran--all below 2,300 calories per person.

Israel leads again in quality of diet, with grains furnishing less than 40 percent of the national energy supply compared to an average of close to 60 percent for the seven other countries of the region. The Israeli diet has recently provided over 30 percent more grams of protein and almost twice the number of grams of fat per capita daily than the average for seven neighboring countries. However--in years of either good harvest or bad--a very high percentage of Israel's wheat, the feedgrains with which to support its dairy and poultry industries, and most supplies of fats, oils, and oilseeds are of foreign, extra-regional origin. In years of normal production, the greater part of the food supply of West Asia excluding Israel is locally produced and consumed locally or intra-regionally.

West Asia's deficits in specific food products are periodically distorted, and the need for food imports always enlarged, by extended droughts such as that of 1959-62. Nevertheless, the overall rise in regional food imports between 1958 and 1962, as shown in table 8, does not solely result from the need to fill drought-induced shortages. Little unused cultivable land remains in West Asia; virtually the only prospect for improved farm production lies in improved technology. Except in a few restricted areas, this improvement has been slower than the rate of population growth. A high proportion of the food deficit of recent years has been filled under foreign aid programs which have helped conserve West Asia's financial resources and permitted their redirection into government activities for economic development. Many of these activities place primary emphasis on reforms in the rural sectors of the region.

Although there are variations between individual countries, the long-range agricultural development programs presently underway in West Asia are fundamentally similar. Broadly, they stress redistribution of farmland, extension of irrigation and mechanization where practical, wider use of selected seed, fertilizers, and other farm requisites, and reforms in agricultural institutions. Implementation of most--but not all--of the separate programs undertaken will require the continuance of financial and technical assistance from abroad.

#### TURKEY

Less than 30 percent of Turkey's 30 million people live in urban areas. Agricultural pursuits, which bring in about two-fifths of the total national income, support the remainder. Farm goods have recently made up over 80 percent of the value of all exports; agricultural imports account for less than one-fifth. But imports greatly exceed exports in value. The foreign trade deficit rose from \$241 million in 1962 to \$320 million in 1963. Over a third of the rise was attributable to a decrease in volume of tobacco exports.

Total agricultural production in 1964 declined over 1 percent below 1963, and per capita farm output dropped nearly 4 percent. This was mainly due to small crops of wheat and barley which resulted from large-scale winterkill in the main producing regions. The rice, rye, oat, and corn harvests were also less abundant. While much of the winterkilled grain was replanted in the spring, the 1964 harvest suffered.

Turkey's level of food consumption--about 2,600 calories per capita daily--is well above the regional average. But grains and grain products account for over 60 percent. And of the eight West Asian nations for which data are available, Turkey ranks third from lowest in consumption of animal protein.

#### Crop Production

The 1964 wheat crop declined about 10 percent from 1963 to about 7.1 million tons; however, this was 5 percent above the modest 1959-63 average. Barley output fell to 2.8 million tons, a 28 percent decline from 1963 and 13 percent below the annual rate of the preceding 5 years.

Production of most other Turkish crops gained in 1964. Some--such as sugar beets, filberts, cotton and cottonseed, and tobacco--reached record levels. Because of favorable world sugar prices, the area sown to sugar beets in 1964 was expanded by nearly 40 percent over 1963; output of sugar beets was 38 percent larger than in 1963 and 35 percent larger than the 1959-63 average. The 1964 filbert crop, 150,000 tons, was 65 percent greater than that of 1963 and up more than 80 percent above the average of 1959-63. There was a 50 percent rise in output of pistachios. Citrus showed a 9 percent gain; grapes nearly 8 percent. Tobacco production last year was more than one-fifth larger than in 1963 and over 35 percent above the 1959-63 average. Cotton and cottonseed production increased by 4 percent over 1963.

Potato production was down from 1.6 million tons in 1963 to 1.5 million tons last year. The pulse crop of 506,000 tons was 1 percent below 1963. Raisins gained 35 percent in 1964 over the previous season's small yield but were 8 percent below the average of the 5 preceding years. Most other fruits, except plums and dried figs, exceeded their 1963 levels.

## Livestock Production

The Turkish livestock population has expanded to the critical point, with grazing land and feedstuffs far from sufficient to meet needs. Livestock of all species in 1963 numbered nearly 71 million head, of which over 45 percent were sheep, 22 percent ordinary goats, about 18 percent cattle, and Angora goats about 7 percent. Buffaloes, horses, donkeys, mules, swine, and camels made up the small remainder. Poultry numbers are estimated at over 29 million.

Production and consumption of meat is relatively low in Turkey. Reflecting a modest increase in slaughterings, output of meat last year was up a little more than 1 percent from 1963 but was 10 percent lower than the peak yield of the 1960/61 drought year, when larger numbers of animals were slaughtered. The 1964 egg yield approximated that of 1963. Milk production, estimated at 3 million tons, was about 2 percent above 1963 and the 1959-63 average.

## Agricultural Inputs

During 1948-52, only about 20,000 tractors were used by Turkish farmers, compared to close to 51,000 in 1964. Nevertheless, five or six times as much Turkish farmland is worked by draft animals as is worked by modern machinery. Partial mechanization is not uncommon. And even on large farms, tractors and other machines may lie idle for lack of parts. Only 25 percent of the demand for tractors and tractor-drawn equipment is met by domestic production.

In 1960/61, the latest year for which consumption data in terms of plant nutrients are available, close to 25,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers (N); about 12,200 tons of  $P_2O_5$ , and less than 100 tons of  $K_2O$  were used by Turkish farmers. In 1962/63 domestic production accounted for 51 percent of the nitrogenous fertilizers and 68 percent of the  $P_2O_5$  consumed.

## Foreign Trade

Exports of cotton made up 22 percent and tobacco 18 percent of the value of total exports in 1963 (\$368 million); in 1962 the ratio was cotton, 17 percent and tobacco, 25 percent. Combined exports of fruits and nuts in 1963 are reported at \$86 million compared to over \$92 million in the previous shipping season. Exports of livestock, dairy products, and pulses also were below 1962; shipments of Turkish hides and skins, sugar, and cereals increased. Available sources indicate that the United States, Canada, and Common Market countries took less Turkish farm exports in 1963, and countries of the European Free Trade Association took more.

As is customary, nonagricultural products made up the bulk of Turkey's imports in 1963 (close to \$690 million); the share of farm goods was about 17 percent. Imports of grains rose slightly above the 1962 level of 9 percent of the value of all imports. Fats and oils are reported at 4 percent of total imports by value in both 1962 and 1963.

The United States has become Turkey's principal supplier of farm products; in 1958-63, such shipments averaged \$57 million annually. At \$31 million, wheat made up roughly half the 1963 agricultural total (\$62.6 million) in contrast to nearly \$60 million or 73 percent of the agricultural total in 1962 (\$81.1 million). Other principal U. S. farm exports to Turkey in 1963 were soybean oil, cottonseed oil, tallow, and cattle hides. Since 1954 most U. S. farm goods have moved to Turkey under special aid programs. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Turkey declined from roughly \$64 million in 1962 to less than \$60 million in 1963, with tobacco (\$46 million) and nuts (\$7 million) leading items of import.

Turkey's association agreement with the European Common Market, signed in September 1963, went into full effect on December 1, 1964. The agreement provides for a preparatory period of 5 years during which Turkey's economic development will be strengthened by aid from Common Market members. In a 12-year transitory stage to follow, Turkey will set up a customs union with the Common Market and endeavor to align the Turkish economic policy more closely with that of the EEC, thus enabling Turkey eventually to become a full member of the Community. Turkey's main farm exports to Common Market countries are tobacco, raisins, dried figs, and filberts; these usually amount to about 40 percent of the value of total exports. Stocks of tobacco, raisins, and filberts from 1964 harvests are in good supply.

## IRAN

Most of Iran's large agricultural population live in small rural villages; the majority produce at the subsistence level. Farm products usually earn less than 10 percent of the country's foreign exchange and contribute less than a third of the gross national product.

Livestock and grains account for about two-thirds of total agricultural production. But fruits and nuts are important; and cash crops, such as cotton, are becoming so. When harvests are good, Iran is self-sufficient in most basic foods. But the strain of a growing population coupled with the capricious weather of recent years has increased the volume of agricultural imports.

Total farm production last year dropped by some 12 percent and per capita output by about 14.4 percent below 1963. This was mainly due to severe winter weather and lack of late spring rains. The wheat crop was down 8.3 percent from 1963, necessitating purchase of wheat from the United States, the USSR, and Australia. Most other crop and livestock production was reduced by continued drought.

Daily per capita food consumption for 1959-61 averaged around 2,100 calories, of which over 60 percent came from cereals. Per capita calorie intake probably exceeds 2,200 a day when weather is favorable for farm production. But it is doubtful that the Iranian calorie level ever rises much above the 2,350 daily average per capita for all West Asian countries.

### Crop Production

Dry weather depressed all grain yields except rice, which was expected to equal the excellent 1963 output of 860,000 metric tons. With an internal shortage of other cereals, it is unlikely that any appreciable quantity of Iran's 1964 rice crop will reach foreign markets.

Raisin output last year was nearly 25 percent below that of 1963. The apricot harvest was nearly double the 1963 crop but amounted to only about half of the yield of 1962. Severe frost in the 1963/64 winter nearly wiped out Iran's citrus industry. An estimated half-million trees were badly damaged and a large proportion of the young trees and seedlings were killed. In some other sections of the country, citrus froze on trees. Cold weather defoliated citrus and date palm groves. In Kerman Province, in the central plain, pomegranate and fig trees were hurt. Date production, although better than early forecasts, suffered some loss of quality as a result of prolonged summer dust storms.

Unirrigated vegetables suffered in the very dry areas last year. Pistachios--a prominent farm export item--totaled only about 5,000 tons, as a nut disease struck the important Kerman Province producing area.

Both drought and blue mold contributed to a 16.6 percent drop in last year's tobacco production; cold weather and untimely early spring rains in the Caspian area caused a 4 percent decline in the cotton crop.

### Livestock Production

Due to the severity of the 1963/64 winter, estimated livestock losses approached 5 million head. This has brought a sharp drop in meat production and higher prices for meat, milk, and cheese. Last year's dry summer caused shortages in feedgrains and forage for the surviving herds and flocks.

### Agricultural Inputs

Iranian agriculture is just beginning to mechanize. Three-fourths of all farmers use animals only for working their farms; some 6 percent use animals and some machinery. Only 3 percent own their own tractors; other farmers rely on custom service. Iran's first tractor, truck, and agricultural machinery assembly plant, a joint Swedish and Iranian venture, was set up in November 1964.

Use of all commercial fertilizers (in terms of plant nutrients) has risen from less than 650 metric tons a year in the mid-1950's to nearly 13,500 tons in 1960/61, the latest period for which data are available. There are small but growing demands for insecticides and chemicals for agricultural use.

Redistribution of small landholdings was launched in several sections of the country during September last year in the second stage of a private land redistribution program in progress in Iran since 1962. Agricultural and irrigation projects programmed under Iran's third development plan were given considerable attention during 1964.

### Foreign Trade

In the 1962/63 Iranian trade year (March 21, 1962 - March 20, 1963), agricultural exports amounted to \$76.9 million, or about 67 percent of the value of all exports except petroleum and 8.3 percent of total exports. Cotton ranked first in sales value of farm products abroad, followed by fruits and nuts, hides and skins, wool, sausage casings, pulses, fresh vegetables, tobacco, grains, and sugar.

The United States was one of the leading buyers of Iranian farm goods in 1962/63, mainly animal hair, hides and skins, nuts, dried fruits, wool, and sausage casings. Total sales of Iranian agricultural commodities to the United States amounted to \$16.9 million.

The United Kingdom bought 27 percent of all Iranian cotton exported. The USSR was second, preceding France, Poland, and Hungary. Raisins and currants were the most important fruit exports. Almonds and pistachios were the chief nuts sold. Varying amounts of fresh vegetables, pulses, oilseeds and cake, and animal products found their usual external outlets.

This year's agricultural trade can be expected to reflect the shortfall in 1964's production. However, negotiations during the summer and fall of 1964 resulted in an agreement by the European Economic Community to extend tariff reductions on several Iranian exports, including raisins and dried apricots. These concessions should help offset the impact of smaller offerings of Iranian farm goods during 1965.

## IRAQ

A predominantly subsistence type of agriculture occupies three-fourths of Iraq's labor force, but contributes only about 20 percent to the gross national product. Petroleum is by far Iraq's leading industry and export. Petroleum revenues are underwriting sizable development projects of direct benefit to agriculture.

While substantial food imports are needed in poor crop years, available water and fertile soils can bring virtual self-sufficiency in most farm products when weather is favorable. In 1964, output showed an overall gain of about 13 percent above the low yields of 1963; most crops, except wheat and barley, did quite well.

During 1959-61, per capita food consumption in Iraq averaged over 2,200 calories per day, more than half of which derived from grains. But consumption of animal protein is somewhat above the average of the other West Asian countries for which comparative data are available. Use of fats is close to the median figure.

### Crop Production

Although wheat production was 57 percent greater in 1964 than the poor harvest of the previous year, output will not meet domestic demand. The lowest barley yield in 5 years precludes significant exports to traditional markets. With a larger planted acreage and favorable weather, early reports expect the rice harvest to exceed or equal the 1963 crop. There was an estimated 15 to 18 percent increase over 1963 in cotton; exports have been authorized. Tobacco production for 1964 was well above the 1963 harvest and some exports of Oriental leaf are contemplated.

At 400,000 tons, production of dates--Iraq's leading farm export--was more than a fifth larger than in 1963. However, the pattern of sales of the 1964 crop to foreign purchasers showed early indications of a slightly lower margin of profits, since the quality of Basra area fruit was lowered by heavy dust storms during the 1964 ripening season.

### Livestock Production

Animal products contribute about one-fifth of the value of agricultural exports and from 15 to 20 percent of the per capita daily diet. In 1964 output of milk, at 1.3 million tons, and of meat, at 110,000 tons, continued an upward trend. The wool clip of 11,000 tons, greasy basis, was slightly above the average of recent years.

### Agricultural Inputs

During 1964 the Iraqi Government moved ahead on a number of new irrigation projects. Tenders were advertised on stages of a Kirkuk irrigation scheme and projects at Dalmaj. Consultations were invited for new dams on the upper Euphrates River, the Diyala River, and the Eski Mosul dam on the Tigris River.

A preliminary study of possible land reclamation in western Iraq was carried out in 1964. A U. S. firm negotiated for a management contract for a proposed Amara sugar-cane plantation, factory, and refinery estimated to cost about \$30.8 million.

The Ministry of Agrarian Reform planned last year to supplement existing farm machinery with an investment of \$1.4 million. There are a number of tractor stations in the country and more than 5,000 tractors in use, in addition to considerable numbers of combines, plows, cultivators, and small equipment; much of this machinery is less than 10 years old.

Only 8,500 tons (gross weight) of fertilizers were consumed in 1962, the most recent year reported. But demand should grow with construction of a fertilizer plant proposed as part of Iraq's economic development program.

Pest control programs are fairly active. Ample use of insecticides saved last year's cotton crop from serious bollworm damage.

### Trade

Agricultural exports usually account for 80 percent or more of all exports except petroleum. For 1962, agricultural exports were valued at \$51.5 million (more than double the 1961 total) of which dates brought in 38 percent, barley 31 percent, and livestock products--mostly wool and hides and skins--12 percent. The remainder was mainly made up by exports of wheat, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, licorice, and gall nuts.

Iraq's agricultural exports have not been concentrated to any one area of the world--in 1962 no country purchased more than 12.5 percent of the total. West Germany was the leading buyer and the United States second. Raw wool, dates, sausage casings, hides and skins, and licorice root are traditional U. S. farm imports from Iraq. U. S. imports of all Iraqi agricultural products in 1963 exceeded those of any of the 3 preceding years in value.

In 1962, agricultural products valued at nearly \$79 million accounted for 22 percent of total imports, somewhat less than the agricultural share in both 1960 and 1961. Tea, grains, and sugar made up about two-thirds of the total. Ranking suppliers were the United Kingdom (16.5 percent), the United States (11.5 percent), West Germany (11.1 percent), USSR (6.8 percent), and Ceylon (5.5 percent). The remainder was divided among many other countries.

Recent U. S. agricultural exports to Iraq have been predominantly grains (mostly rice), dairy products, inedible tallow, edible fats and oils, and prepared foods. The first Title IV P. L. 480 agreement with Iraq was made in 1963 to finance the sale of maximum quantity of 150,000 tons of wheat, 1,500 tons of tobacco, and 450 tons of poultry products. During 1964, P. L. 480 programs were extended to include a Title II program under which CARE will supervise distribution of commodities in northern Iraq where relief is being given to people whose crops were disrupted during the Kurdish dispute, and a CARE Title III school lunch program for the 1964/65 school year.

### SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

About 60 percent of the Syrian people are rural dwellers. Seventy-five percent of the national labor force is engaged in some form of agricultural activity. Roughly 40 percent of the country's total income and up to four-fifths of earnings from exports derive from the agricultural sector.

Cotton, which occupies only about 4 percent of Syria's plowland, accounted for over 40 percent of the total value of gross agricultural output in 1964. Fruits and nuts occupied a roughly equal area but brought in only 10 percent of farm income. Grains--mainly wheat and barley--were planted on about a fifth of the cultivated acreage and contributed close to 30 percent. Animal husbandry, principally based on nomadic sheep raising, regularly furnishes a sizable share of the farm wealth.

In 1964 there was a 5 percent rise in Syria's total farm output and a gain of nearly 2 percent in per capita farm production. This mainly resulted from continued increases in production of cotton and cottonseed, the extension of acreage planted to tobacco, a good crop of sugar beets, and a wheat yield better than the average of the preceding 5 years.

Consumption of food in the Syrian Arab Republic is estimated at about 2,300 calories per capita daily, of which more than 60 percent is supplied from grains. Intake of meat, fats, and dairy products is low by western standards. Use of fruits and vegetables in season is liberal.

### Crop Production

Wheat production last year increased about 12 percent in volume over 1963. But Syrian barley output was down nearly 30 percent; millet and sorghum were down slightly; corn showed a modest increase; oats production doubled. Syria's lucrative cotton crop reached an all-time high in 1964, as did the relatively minor harvest of tobacco. Production of sugar beets, introduced only 10 years ago, rose from 92,000 tons in 1963 to 150,000 tons in 1964. Grape production was up about 9 percent. Yields of most other fruits, except dates, and vegetables were down.

### Livestock Production

Estimated numbers of sheep, cattle, horses and poultry in 1964 indicated a slight upward trend over 1963; numbers of other species of stock declined moderately. Milk production was reported at 250,000 tons, enough to satisfy about 90 percent of minimum domestic consumption needs. Output of meat was estimated at about 96 percent of the 1963 total. Egg production equaled that of 1963; the wool clip was up 25 percent.

### Agricultural Inputs

Agricultural development in Syria got its greatest impetus under the largely free enterprise system that prevailed from the time of independence in 1946 until the 1958 union with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic. During these years the spread of mechanization and growth of cotton as a cash crop contributed heavily to the production boom. Recently, under socialism, farm output has continued to expand in absolute terms, but the agrarian reform program progressed less rapidly in 1964 than in previous years.

Syria's agrarian reform program calls for consolidation of fragmented parcels of land and redistribution of large holdings to small and landless farmers. Excessive delays have accompanied the land expropriation operation, notably in redistribution and indemnification of confiscated land. Of the 11.1 million acres of state domain and 2.2 million acres of private land scheduled for redistribution, only about 4 percent has changed hands, to the benefit of less than 3 percent of the total rural population.

Syrian statistics indicate that 18 percent of the land cultivated in 1963 was irrigated; not all of the irrigated land receives adequate water for maximum production. Latest available data, for 1960/61, show that close to 11,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers (in terms of plant nutrients); 8,100 tons of  $P_2O_5$ ; and less than 500 tons of potash were used by Syrian farmers. Syrian statistics comparing 1962 and 1963 show an increase in tractors, combines, and seeders in use. Numbers of harvesters, motor driven pumps, and cotton gins declined, suggesting some retirement of outworn machinery. The Government of Syria recently initiated measures to further liberalize imports of some types of farm machinery for both private and cooperative use.

### Trade

While trade data for all commodities--in total or by destination or origin--are not yet available, cotton reportedly made up 48 percent of the value of Syrian exports in 1963; barley, 10 percent, fruits, vegetables, and plant seeds, 7 percent; wheat, 6 percent; meat, 4 percent; and wool, 1 percent. These items were valued at about \$153 million, or 76 percent of the value of all exports. Sino-Soviet Bloc markets bought 77 percent and free-world markets 23 percent of Syria's raw cotton in 1963.

Imports of fruits and vegetables in 1963 were valued at nearly \$10 million and of other food products about \$24 million, together making up less than 14 percent of the value of total imports. In years of normal weather, from 80 to 90 percent of all Syrian imports by value are of nonagricultural items such as iron and steel, machinery, petroleum, and other requisites for industry. Between 1960 and 1962, however, agricultural imports averaged about 27 percent of the total because of a severe domestic shortfall in grain production.

During this period the United States became a leading supplier, mainly of grains under aid programs; in the 1960-62 period all U. S. agricultural exports to Syria averaged over \$18 million a year. But in late 1962, Syria began to recover from its decline in cereal production; U. S. agricultural exports to Syria the following year fell to a value of less than \$550,000 and consisted largely of dairy products and tobacco.

U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Syria have never been large. In 1960-62 they averaged less than \$4.5 million, of which close to \$3.6 million derived from wool. Other U. S. agricultural imports from Syria are mainly sheepskins and lambskins and tobacco. In 1963 the United States imported almost \$4.7 million in agricultural products from Syria; wool imports were valued at more than \$4 million.

#### LEBANON

In Lebanon, the smallest of West Asia's agricultural countries, from 55 to 60 percent of the population is fully or partly occupied in agricultural pursuits. Domestic production fulfills most food requirements; fruits, vegetables, and tobacco are regularly exported. The bulk of cereal supplies, sugar, coffee, and tea and supplementary amounts of meat, dairy products, and oils must be imported. Agricultural exports were 40 percent by value of agricultural imports in 1962; no trade data for 1963 are available. Exports usually amount to less than a fifth of the value of total imports. But Lebanon is nevertheless one of the more prosperous countries of the region. Tourist expenditures, entrepot trade, income from transit facilities, and other invisibles more than make up the deficit in trade.

Total agricultural production in 1964 increased 3 percent over the year before; per capita farm output remained constant. There were moderate decreases in production of grains and some fruits and vegetables; 1964 was an "off" year for olives. Better yields of edible pulses, sugar beets, apples, and citrus were realized. The leaf tobacco crop was the largest on record. Livestock were in good condition with pasturage and water supplies adequate.

Per capita food consumption in Lebanon has recently averaged close to 2,500 calories daily, with approximately half of the energy supply coming from cereals and cereal products. Consumption of largely home-grown fruits and vegetables is high. Use of fats and oils is somewhat more liberal than in neighboring states, except Israel. Consumption of sugar, milk, and meat is close to the average for West Asia.

#### Crop Production

With some exceptions, the 1964 growing season was favorable for farm production. Adverse weather during the blossoming period led to some reduction in vineyards at medium altitudes and of apples at higher altitudes. However, increases in overall apple and grape production last year over 1963 were reported to have totaled 20 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Production of citrus increased 7 percent over 1963. Excessively cold spring weather along the coast injured the banana crop, reducing output from 26,000 tons in 1963 to 18,000 tons last season, and also cut yields of spring vegetables. The biennial production phase of the olive tree resulted

in a crop of only 35,000 tons, 30 percent below 1963. The acreage in onions declined again last year below 1962 and 1963; production was half of that in 1963. An ill-timed pattern of wet and dry weather in parts of the country cut wheat production by 12 percent and barley by one-fifth.

But most pulse crops produced well in 1964. And with the guarantee of gradual increases in farm prices for the 1964-66 period, the area planted to sugar beets rose from less than 2,000 acres in 1963 to nearly 5,000 acres in 1964; 80,000 tons were produced last year compared to 30,000 tons the previous season. Good growing conditions and an 8 percent increase in the land in tobacco brought a 25 percent gain over 1963 in tobacco leaf harvested.

### Livestock Production

Livestock products make up close to 20 percent of the value of Lebanon's farm production. The 1964 lamb and kid crop was good. With abundant supplies of water and feed, carcass weight of slaughtered livestock was above average. Domestic production of meat was 10 percent greater than in 1963. The poultry industry continued to gain in egg and broiler output. Milk supplies, at 96,000 tons, were 10 percent larger than in 1963 and nearly 30 percent above the 1959-63 average.

### Agricultural Input

The small size of most Lebanese farms--from 75 to 80 percent average less than 5 acres--limits efficient use of many of the larger types of farm machinery. Nevertheless, mechanization has increased steadily in the country in recent years, in good part because of technical assistance programs. Lebanon does not support a local agricultural machinery industry; most imports come from the United States, Western Europe, and USSR. Notwithstanding the trend toward mechanization, many Lebanese farmers still cling to traditional methods of cultivation with simple tools and equipment.

Use of fertilizers and plant protection preparations is not new to the country, especially in the cultivation of high value fruit and vegetable crops. Lebanon has a number of fertilizer plants, including a super-phosphate plant of 50,000 tons annual capacity. But imports of fertilizers regularly exceed domestic production. This is also true of most pesticides for farm use. Construction of plants for refrigeration and storage of apples, one of the country's most valuable farm crops, has kept pace with production in all parts of Lebanon.

### Foreign Trade

The 1962 rise in value of Lebanese farm exports to nearly \$26 million, or 40 percent of all exports, reflected a gradual recovery from the drought-depressed levels of the previous 2 years (less than 25 percent of all exports). Imports of agricultural commodities totaled about \$64 million, or 19 percent of the value of all imports, a modest increase over the 18 percent average for 1960 and 1961.

Exports of fruits, mainly apples and citrus, accounted for close to half of the value of agricultural exports in 1962. Although there were limited markets for Lebanese apples in the United Kingdom and for citrus in Eastern Europe, principal customers were nearby Arab states. The bulk of Lebanese tobacco offerings in 1962 went to the United States.

Wheat, mainly from Australia and Syria; barley, largely from Syria; rice from Spain and Italy; and Rumanian corn made up about a quarter of the value of Lebanon's imports of farm goods in 1962. Live animals, mostly from Turkey and Syria,

comprised an additional fifth. Other key farm imports were cottonseed from Syria, wheat flour, largely from Finland and West Germany, Syrian spices, Brazilian coffee, and sugar from European and South American sources.

In 1961-63, shipments of U. S. wheat flour averaged \$3.6 million annually--over half of the value of all U. S. farm exports to Lebanon. Other main Lebanese imports from the United States were feeds and fodders, vegetable oils and fats, prepared fruits and vegetables, dairy, and meat products.

Lebanon's agricultural exports to the United States in the 1961-63 period averaged \$3.9 million, of which over 45 percent represented wool shipments and about 29 percent tobacco. The United States also imported sausage casings, sheepskins and lambskins, pistachios, and sesame seed from Lebanon during these years.

#### JORDAN

Some 80 percent of Jordan's population excluding refugees is supported by farming or animal husbandry. But with four-fifths of the land area unproductive desert, natural resources for agriculture are very limited. The usual contribution of the agricultural sector to the national economy is about two-fifths of the total. Ordinarily, consumption requirements far exceed domestic production.

But good and timely rains made 1964 the best crop year that Jordan has experienced in several decades--in direct contrast to 1963, when one of the most severe droughts in a hundred years occurred. Increases of more than 100 percent from 1963 to 1964 in both total and per capita farm production indicate the extreme importance of rain to the country. Total agricultural income from 1964 production is tentatively estimated at about \$112 million. This is more than double that of 1963 and close to twice the 1958-62 average.

Jordan's per capita food consumption is estimated at about 2,200 calories a day, one of the lowest levels in West Asia. During the 1959-61 period, grains made up nearly 60 percent of the caloric total. Consumption of animal proteins, fats, and sugar are below regional averages. Use of fruits and fresh vegetables is growing as domestic production expands.

#### Agricultural Production

Yields of dry-farmed wheat and barley, crops that cover about half of the land in cultivation, together reached over 400,000 tons in 1964 compared with less than 100,000 tons in 1963 and about 130,000 tons annually between 1959 and 1963. In 1965 Jordan will not need to import wheat nor barley. The 1964 olive crop, at 100,000 tons, approached the 1961 record high. Substantial gains were reported in other rainfed crops such as corn, pulses, and grapes. There were good increases in harvests of irrigated vegetables and fruits; tomato production rose 16 percent over 1963, bananas by 50 percent. Jordan's relatively small tobacco crop, less than 550 tons in 1963, rose to close to 1,400 tons.

#### Livestock Production

Income from livestock normally provides from 20 to 25 percent of the value of all farm production. Data for 1961 list farm animal numbers: sheep, 609,000 head; goats, 541,000; cattle, 100,000; donkeys and mules, 75,000; camels, 21,000; and horses, 10,000. Meat production, with allowance for uncontrolled slaughterings, averaged 27,000 tons annually in the 1959-61 period; milk, about 62,000 tons. Some 700 tons, clean basis, approximates the usual wool output.

Although livestock numbers are known to have been seriously reduced in the 1963 drought, there was a considerable increase in last year's output of meat, milk, and wool.

### Agricultural Inputs

In 1964 there were over 1,500 tractors on Jordanian farms, compared with 1,334 in early 1963 and 1,089 the previous year. Numbers of reapers, cultivators, and other modern farming requisites also increased. While use of chemical fertilizers has a short history in the country and consumption is low, Jordanian statistics indicate that more than 7,000 tons of inorganic fertilizers, mainly nitrogenous, were sold to farmers in 1963; only 3,000 tons were marketed in 1961. Demand for chemicals for plant protection and animal and poultry medicaments also is on the uptrend.

### Foreign Trade

Agricultural exports in 1963, mainly of tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, and fruits, amounted to \$10.2 million--some 65 percent of the value of all exports. As usual, most of Jordan's farm exports last year went to nearby Arab states.

Imported farm products, principally cereals, fats and oils, meat, sugar, tea, coffee, and fertilizers, were valued at \$58.2 million in 1963, or about 40 percent of total imports. In addition to the Arab countries, main suppliers of agricultural imports were the United States, Turkey, and Western Europe.

U. S. exports of agricultural commodities to Jordan in 1963 amounted to \$16.8 million, or more than 30 percent of the value of all farm products imported in that year. Wheat and wheat flour together made up \$13.5 million of the U. S. total; other grains, tobacco, and soybean oil comprised most of the remainder.

Always small, Jordanian exports of agricultural products to the United States declined in 1963 to \$4,000, from \$7,000 the previous season. U. S. imports of farm goods from Jordan are largely limited to inedible animal products.

## ISRAEL

Agricultural workers make up only about 15 percent of Israel's total population. And improvements in production methods are reducing the numbers needed to sustain desired levels of agricultural output. Partly for this reason, but also to distribute an enlarging population throughout all of the land, industrial enterprises in rural areas are becoming important as a means of supplementing farm income. There was a gain of 11 percent in total farm production and an 8 percent rise in per capita output between 1963 and 1964.

For some years Israel has maintained the highest rate of per capita food consumption in West Asia. It averaged more than 2,800 calories daily for 1959-61; less than 40 percent was from grains. Although consumption of fats is somewhat lower, the quality of the Israeli diet compares favorably with that of most West European countries. There is adequate domestic production of vegetables, fruits, and eggs. Imported oilseeds must be used for the bulk of the vegetable oil supply. Food grains, meat, and sugar are regularly imported. Dairy production does not always meet domestic requirements; both dairy and poultry industries depend heavily on feedgrains from abroad.

## Agricultural Production

The acreage under cultivation in 1964 was 6 percent greater than in 1963. There was a modest increase in the irrigated area. But most of the new acreage was used for dry-farmed sorghum on marginal land in the southern part of the country where soil utility is determined each year by the amount of rainfall. In 1964, rainfall in the south was about 50 percent greater than average; Israel's sorghum crop was twice as large as that of 1963. On a roughly comparable area, harvests of wheat and barley together rose from 92,000 tons in 1963 to nearly 224,000 tons in 1964. Production of corn, edible pulses, cotton, and cottonseed remained close to the harvests of 1963.

Although there were large seasonal fluctuations in supply, an increase of about 9 percent was recorded in output of potatoes and other fresh vegetables. The 1964 peanut crop equaled the average of the preceding 2 years. The grape harvest was up more than 25 percent. The apple yield was 52,000 tons, compared to 43,000 tons in 1963. Bananas were about 11 percent below the 1963 crop.

Last year's record citrus crop, 806,000 tons including citrus other than oranges, lemons, and grapefruit, was up 11 percent from 1963. But frost damage reduced the marketable portion of the harvest to less than 780,000 tons. Fresh citrus of export quality accounted for only 59 percent of the fruit marketed compared with 71 percent the previous year.

## Livestock Production

In 1963 and 1964, Israel's milk production was subject to quotas intended to reduce government subsidy costs and to discourage further diversions of limited water resources from export crops to fodder raising. At 380,000 tons, domestic milk supplies barely exceeded the 1963 level and remained below consumption needs, thus necessitating continued imports of butter, hard cheese, and dry milk.

Beef production in 1964 increased 7 percent over the previous year, but was insufficient to meet rising demand. Egg production was 1.6 percent above 1963; the increase was primarily absorbed by a higher rate of domestic consumption.

## Agricultural Inputs

Distribution of water remains the pivotal point of agricultural development in Israel. Pumping from the Jordan (Lake Tiberias) project, which began in the spring of 1964, was expected to add 185 million cubic meters to the water supply within the year and to reach more than 300 million cubic meters by 1966. Water from Tiberias will permit expansion of settlement in the Negev desert. During 1964, new settlements were prepared along the northern and central borders of the country and in the Galilee. Emphasis in water development is shifting toward retention of floodwaters in intermittent streams, reclamation of municipal wastes, and desalinization of brackish waters and sea water.

In 1961-63, Israeli farmers used 43 pounds of nitrogen per acre of cultivated land, 27 pounds  $P_2O_5$ , and 5 pounds of potash. Domestic and imported pesticides are widely used. Progressive modernization of farm machinery and equipment is standard on the larger Jewish farms.

## Foreign Trade

A 3-year trade agreement between Israel and the European Common Market became effective on July 1, 1964. Under its terms, the Common Market will allow tariff reductions of up to 40 percent on a number of products of importance to Israel, among these grape-fruit and avocados. In return, Israel will favorably consider requests from the EEC countries to facilitate their exports to Israel.

Israel's exports of farm commodities in 1963 exceeded \$124 million, nearly one-third greater than the average of the preceding 3 years. Agricultural imports valued at \$142 million were close to 30 percent larger than in the 1960-62 period.

Agricultural exports made up 36 percent of the value of total exports for 1963. Fresh fruits, mainly citrus, and vegetables contributed about 65 percent of the value of all agricultural exports. Other important items were preserved fruits and juices, soybean oil, and eggs. In 1963, 21 percent, by value, of all imports were of farm products, mainly cereals, fats, oils, oilseeds, meat, wool, and cotton.

Neither destination of farm exports nor source of imports has recently been reported in Israeli trade statistics. However, the United Kingdom and other West European countries are traditional markets for most Israeli farm goods. The United States has for some years been Israel's principal source of agricultural imports, normally supplying about half in terms of value.

The largest share of shipments of U. S. agricultural commodities to Israel moves under special government programs. Between July 1, 1954, and June 30, 1963, the market value of such shipments--mainly of wheat and wheat flour, feedgrains, rice, fats and oils, dairy products, cotton, and tobacco--exceeded \$260 million.

U. S. agricultural exports to Israel in 1963 amounted to nearly \$66 million, an increase of about 17 percent over the 1961-62 average. U. S. imports of Israeli farm products were valued at \$1.6 million in 1963. Wine (at \$0.5 million) and oranges (at \$0.3 million) were the largest items imported.

## CYPRUS

Sixty-five percent of the population of Cyprus is rural. A continuing problem is the well-being of this large group with limited land, on which application of improved agricultural practices is seriously hampered by fragmentation and small size of holdings and by lack of integration of the crop and livestock industries.

Although manpower requirements have declined in recent years as mechanization has increased, half the gainfully employed labor force is engaged in farming activities that together bring in only about one-fourth of the gross national product. Last year the Cypriot farm economy was further weakened by an outbreak of violence between Greek and Turkish factions on the island.

Agricultural exports, mainly of high value fruits and vegetables, are traditionally greater than agricultural imports. These latter principally include basic foods and some luxury items--such as grains, dairy products, fats and oils, sugar, and coffee--bought abroad annually to supplement or provide all of the supply for domestic use. The national level of food consumption is relatively high for this part of the world, averaging in 1959-61 over 2,600 calories per capita daily; about half derives from grain products.

## Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in 1964 reached only about 96 percent of the 1963 levels; per capita output just 94 percent. The carob yield was roughly three-fourths as large as in 1963 and olive production fell, in its regular biennial cycle. Partly because internal hostilities interrupted the pruning and other cultural practices of some vineyards, the grape harvest was one-third below that of 1963, when the vines were attacked by downy mildew; the 1964 crop was only about 40 percent of the 1959-63 average.

Yields of grains approximated or exceeded those of the 1963 season, the citrus crop was up 6.7 percent, and output of potatoes reached a high of 105,000 tons in 1964 compared with an average of less than 80,000 tons for the preceding 5 years. Tobacco production equaled the previous year's outturn and the leaf was of very good quality.

## Livestock Production

To outside observers, a major problem in Cypriot agriculture is the nearly total segregation of crop and animal husbandry. Livestock raisers are often landless or nearly so; those who own substantial acreages consider the two industries separate enterprises, even when these activities conflict. Domestic supplies of fresh meat and dairy products come mainly from free-ranging flocks of fat-tailed sheep and small hardy goats, animals able to maintain themselves with little supplementary feed on shortlived common or wasteland grazing and on crop residues and the weed growth of fallow. At the beginning of 1964, the sheep and goat population of the island was estimated to have increased by about 5 percent over the previous season, to 430,000 head and 180,000 head respectively. Although there were probably losses in animal numbers as a result of civil disturbances in rural areas, statistical confirmation is lacking. In late summer of 1964, the condition of livestock was reported as good and prices of all animal products remunerative for animal breeders.

## Agricultural Inputs

In 1961/62 about 8,100 tons (in terms of plant nutrients) of nitrogenous fertilizers (N); 8,000 tons of  $P_2O_5$ ; and less than 750 tons of potash were used on Cypriot farms. Considerable quantities of insecticides, fungicides, and pesticides were used again in 1964 with beneficial results. The supply position of agricultural machinery and parts remained satisfactory.

## Foreign Trade

Agricultural exports in 1963 totaled \$28 million, or 52 percent of the value of total exports, with the United Kingdom taking the bulk of the island's principal farm offerings--citrus fruit, other fruits, nuts, potatoes, and wine. Additional markets for Cypriot farm sales abroad were western and eastern European countries and the Far East for citrus, the USSR for raisins, and the United States and Italy for hides and skins. Agricultural imports amounted to \$16 million, or 12 percent of total imports, in 1963. Live animals, meat and meat preparations, dairy products, oilseed cake, and sugar made up close to half of the value of all farm goods bought abroad. Western and Eastern Europe, New Zealand, Australia, countries of southern Africa, USSR, and the United Kingdom were main suppliers of these commodities.

U. S. agricultural imports from Cyprus, principally wool and tobacco, averaged just over \$700,000 annually between 1961 and 1963. In 1963, U. S. exports of farm goods to Cyprus decreased to \$1.3 million compared to \$4.4 million in 1961 and \$3.8 million in 1962. This cutback was largely due to sharply reduced shipments of wheat and corn.

# Northern Africa



Total agricultural output in Northern Africa<sup>2/</sup> for 1964/65 showed a modest increase over the previous record high of 1963/64. This increase was due mainly to substantial gains in the eastern portion of the region--Libya, United Arab Republic, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Countries in the western portion of the area--Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia--were unable to equal their record crops of 1963. Thus, the index of net agricultural production for the region as a whole is forecast at 124 (1952-54 = 100), some 2 points above 1963/64 (table 3).

Measured on a more critical basis of per capita output, the region's agricultural production has not kept pace with its population growth. Northern Africa's population, estimated at close to 93 million for mid-1964, is growing at approximately 3 percent annually. Thus, the 2 percent expansion in agricultural production was not enough to maintain per capita output (table 3). This relationship, in part, helps to explain the area's growing food deficit which was, in 1959-61, 190 calories per person per day below the average nutritional standard.

Through agrarian reform and development programs, the various governments of North Africa continued to place emphasis on the expansion and diversification of crops during 1964. Even so, there were wide variations in the progress of the countries. Gains of greatest significance were recorded for the Sudan--in spite of its recent political

difficulties; agricultural production was up about 9 percent from what was considered an average-to-good harvest in 1963. Noteworthy gains were also made by the United Arab Republic. Percentagewise, however, the largest increase was reported for Libya. But this country has little weight in the region's agriculture due to its relatively small base, as shown in table 4.

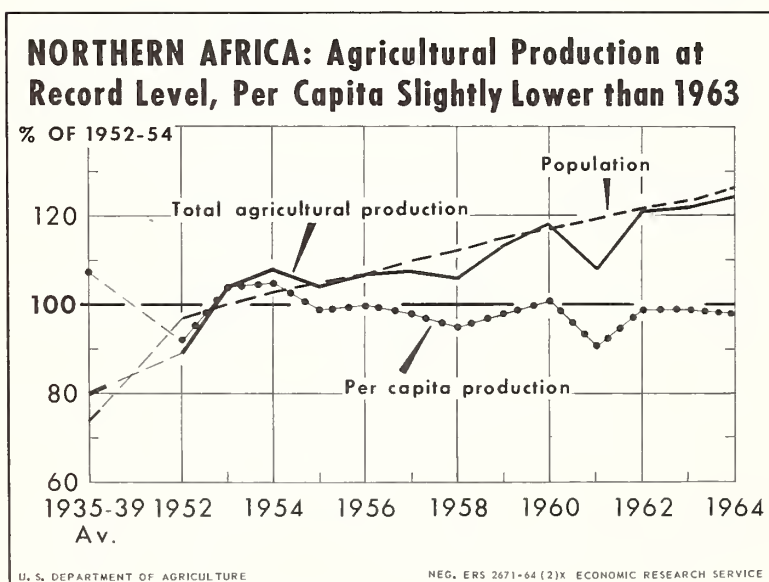


Figure 2

<sup>2/</sup> The North African countries referred to in this publication are the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya.

Table 3.--Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by countries, annual 1960/61 through 1964/65

(1952/53 - 1954/55 = 100)

Country and region	Total					Per Capita				
	1/1960/61	1/1961/62	1/1962/63	1/1963/64	2/1964/65	1/1960/61	1/1961/62	1/1962/63	1/1963/64	2/1964/65
Northern Africa:										
Algeria	109	81	103	110	102	92	67	83	96	89
Ethiopia	115	118	118	121	123	104	104	104	103	105
Libya	131	160	138	147	160	118	142	120	126	134
Morocco	93	71	94	101	95	77	57	73	77	71
Sudan	131	162	149	138	150	107	130	116	104	110
Tunisia	131	81	96	129	116	118	72	84	110	97
UAR(Egypt)	126	113	134	129	137	107	93	108	102	105
Northern Africa total	118	108	121	122	124	101	91	99	99	98
Southern Africa:										
Angola	163	164	173	173	180	150	149	156	153	158
Cameroon	128	129	131	137	139	120	119	120	123	124
Congo (Leopoldville)	92	81	85	86	85	79	68	70	69	68
Dahomey	118	126	117	119	121	99	102	93	92	91
Ghana	153	150	161	169	192	129	123	129	130	145
Guinea	132	133	133	133	137	107	105	102	99	99
Ivory Coast	166	127	198	201	200	141	105	161	160	155
Kenya	163	164	172	174	179	134	133	131	130	130
Liberia	116	105	110	114	114	104	93	96	98	97
Malagasy Republic	126	133	138	142	145	104	107	108	108	107
Mali	118	115	128	125	125	103	98	107	102	100
Niger	170	171	185	192	198	142	139	147	148	149
Nigeria	126	124	129	131	139	109	105	108	107	111
Rhodesia, Malawi & Zambia	143	154	149	167	170	116	121	114	124	122
Rwanda & Burundi	91	91	94	93	94	73	71	72	69	68
Senegal	143	154	142	149	154	118	124	112	114	115
Sierra Leone	111	112	117	120	121	97	96	98	99	98
South Africa, Rep. of	129	140	143	140	148	108	115	114	109	113
Tanganyika	141	143	143	152	157	125	123	121	127	128
Togo	131	117	119	131	132	115	99	98	105	102
Uganda	130	127	146	149	154	109	104	117	116	118
Upper Volta	113	113	117	131	133	99	97	99	108	108
Southern Africa total	130	131	136	140	146	111	109	111	112	114
All Africa	125	122	130	133	137	107	102	107	106	108

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Note: The use of more recent production data results in indices that vary somewhat from those on page 36, The 1965 World Agricultural Situation, U. S. Dept. Agr., Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. 22, Jan. 1965.

Table 4.--Africa: Relative importance of countries in agricultural production and population

Country and region	Agricultural production			Population		
	Northern:	Southern:	All	Northern:	Southern:	All
	Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northern Africa						
Algeria	10	--	3	12	--	4
Ethiopia	19	--	7	21	--	7
Libya	1	--	<u>1/</u>	1	--	<u>1/</u>
Morocco	11	--	4	14	--	4
Sudan	14	--	5	14	--	5
Tunisia	4	--	1	5	--	2
UAR	39	--	14	31	--	10
Other	2	--	1	2	--	1
Total Northern Africa	100	--	35	100	--	33
Southern Africa						
Angola	--	3	2	--	3	2
Cameroon	--	2	1	--	2	2
Congo (Leopoldville)	--	4	3	--	8	5
Dahomey	--	1	<u>1/</u>	--	1	1
Ghana	--	6	4	--	4	3
Guinea	--	1	1	--	2	1
Ivory Coast	--	3	2	--	2	1
Kenya	--	5	4	--	5	3
Liberia	--	1	<u>1/</u>	--	1	<u>1/</u>
Malagasy Republic	--	1	1	--	3	2
Mali	--	1	1	--	2	2
Niger	--	1	1	--	2	1
Nigeria	--	18	12	--	22	15
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia	--	6	4	--	6	4
Rwanda and Burundi	--	2	1	--	3	2
Senegal	--	2	1	--	2	1
Sierra Leone	--	1	1	--	1	1
South Africa, Republic of	--	20	13	--	9	6
Tanganyika	--	5	3	--	5	3
Togo	--	1	<u>1/</u>	--	1	<u>1/</u>
Uganda	--	5	3	--	4	3
Upper Volta	--	1	1	--	2	2
Other	--	10	6	--	10	7
Total Southern Africa	--	100	65	--	100	67
Total Africa			100			100

1/ Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 percent.

-- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Regional production of wheat was down 502,000 metric tons, approximately 10 percent below 1963; barley output was down even more. Corn and rice, however, showed gains of 10 percent and almost 40 percent. Significant gains were also registered for cotton and olive oil. Little change was realized for citrus, grapes, or pulses.

Increased number and quality were indicated for Northern Africa's livestock, mainly as a result of improved grazing conditions. Even so, the area's livestock industry remains far below its potential; per capita, the volume of livestock products from domestic sources was little above the previous year.

The value of agricultural exports will be substantially above those of recent years (table 12). This improved outlook is based upon larger cotton and rice sales in the early part of the 1964/65 marketing year.

The region's food deficit continued to increase during 1964. Simultaneously, greater governmental efforts were made to increase the per capita supply of food and improve the quality of the diet. The growing importance of farm imports is shown in table 13. Along with sizable imports of livestock products, vegetable oils, and feedgrains, the area now receives close to 2.5 million tons of breadgrains per year. The United Arab Republic is the largest importer of breadgrains and received over 1.8 million tons (wheat equivalent) of wheat and wheat flour in 1963/64 and will need even larger quantities in 1964/65. The other countries of the area may collectively require 1 million tons. On the other hand, more rice, cotton, olive oil, and hides and skins will be available for export.

Northern Africa took close to 5 percent of total U. S. farm exports in 1963, an amount valued at \$241.4 million (table 14). This was slightly below 1962 but well above the average for the last 5 years. Data for 1964 are not yet available, but shipments probably exceeded the 1963 level. As in recent years, the largest share of all U. S. farm exports to the area in 1964 was under Government programs; the United Arab Republic was the major recipient.

U. S. imports of North African farm products were valued at close to \$50 million in 1963 (table 15). Coffee from Ethiopia and cotton from the United Arab Republic comprise more than 86 percent of the imports.

#### UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The United Arab Republic's basic economic plan is to double national income in the decade ending in 1970. Current policies and programs continue to place emphasis upon increasing production to ensure that the agricultural sector contributes its full share to this economic goal. Additional attention last year was given to further intensification of cultivation, increased yields, expanded use of the Nile waters, development of underground water, and agrarian reform.

Despite its extremely limited natural resources, the United Arab Republic is Northern Africa's leading agricultural producer. Egyptian agriculture is totally dependent upon irrigation, and as a result, yields are not subject to wide fluctuation from year to year. Instead, they have continuously improved and now are well above those in most neighboring countries. Progress is being reflected in the improved per capita production, although the available cultivated land per person is declining.

The first of a series of Five-Year Development Plans ended at the close of 1964. Agricultural production during the plan period increased and substantial gains were made in establishing an industrial base. The government reportedly has also managed to keep on schedule the project around which most of the country's foreseeable economic development depends--the Aswan High Dam. The first phase of the dam was completed during the year as work on coffer dams and a diversion canal was finished.

The provision of an adequate diet is one of the United Arab Republic's major problems. On the basis of 1962-64 data, daily per capita consumption of food is estimated at about 2,600 calories, some 73 percent of which is from grain. Pulses, vegetables, and vegetable oils are next in importance. Approximately 27 percent of total food supplies are imported. However, to maintain present levels of consumption, larger quantities of food need to be imported in 1964/65.

### Production

Total Egyptian grain production in 1964 was estimated at 17 percent above the previous year. This increase was attributed to a larger supply of water for irrigation, favorable growing conditions, and larger acreage planted to rice and corn. The 1964/65 rice crop is expected to equal or surpass the record harvest of 2.1 million tons of rough rice in 1962/63. Likewise, corn and wheat production was near record levels; early estimates placed the 1964 corn crop at close to 2 million tons and wheat at 1.6 million tons. The first official estimates of the United Arab Republic's 1964/65 cotton crop is 2,166,000 bales (480 pounds net). This is an increase of 7 percent from the 1963/64 final official estimate of 2,029,000 bales. This increase was due to improved yields, since a slightly smaller acreage was planted than in the previous season.

A larger output of cottonseed is associated with the increased cotton production for 1964. In addition, slightly larger crops of other oilseeds were expected. Increased acreage and production were indicated for onions, the third ranking export crop. Also, improvement was registered for sugar, citrus, and vegetables.

Little change is reported for the livestock industry. Forage production in the UAR is one of the main factors limiting expansion in livestock numbers. With consumption of livestock products already low, greater reliance must be placed upon imports to meet local needs.

### Agricultural Inputs

Except on reclamation projects or government farms, little modern machinery is used. Although the primitive water-lifting devices are widely used, the Egyptian irrigation system is highly developed and operated efficiently. Small quantities of DDT are locally produced; close to 13,000 tons of other insecticides, fungicides, and disinfectants have been imported annually in recent years. Of greater importance has been the growing use of commercial fertilizers.

### Trade

The United Arab Republic has larger quantities of cotton for export from the 1964 crop than were available in 1963/64, when slightly over 300,000 metric tons were sold abroad. This was about average for recent years. Shipments to Communist-bloc countries still account for slightly over one-half of all exports but are substantially below those of the 1959-61 periods. On the other hand, the quantity taken by EEC countries, especially West Germany and Italy, is larger. Local consumption is increasing and presently accounts for one-fourth of total production.

Rice available for export in 1965 is expected to be substantially more than in the previous year. Planned exports in the 1963/64 marketing year (November-October) were 450,000 metric tons of milled rice. Whether this quantity was actually exported is unknown, since the government temporarily banned rice exports before the end of the marketing year. This action was said to have been taken to insure that stocks were adequate for domestic consumption until the new crop is marketed.

There is likely to be little change in the quantity of onions exported--in recent years shipments have averaged close to 200,000 metric tons. As in previous years, small quantities of citrus, vegetables, sugar, and flowers will be exported to help obtain foreign exchange.

While the UAR will have larger supplies of its usual farm products available for export, it must also import larger quantities of food supplies. Wheat and wheat flour deficits for 1965 are likely to exceed 1.8 million tons. There will also be a need for 40,000 tons of vegetable oils, small quantities of feedgrains, dairy products, and tobacco. The country does not have the foreign exchange to purchase all of these supplies in the world market, and in the past has largely received them from the United States under the Food for Peace program. The multi-year agreement under which these commodities are now received is scheduled to end at the close of the 1965 fiscal year.

U. S. agricultural exports to the United Arab Republic in 1963 amounted to \$149.3 million. Of this amount, 77 percent was wheat and wheat flour; corn, tobacco, and tallow were other large items. In the same year, the United States imported \$11.4 million in agricultural products from the United Arab Republic; \$10.8 million of this was cotton.

#### SUDAN

The Sudan is geographically the largest country in Africa, with an economy based almost entirely upon agriculture. Over 90 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture or animal husbandry. Likewise, between 90 and 95 percent of the value of exports is made up of agricultural products. The government is the chief trader and much of the population does not engage in the money economy. Major economic activities are centered around government-sponsored agricultural development projects. The population's food requirements are met almost entirely from the country's own resources; consumption is estimated at approximately 2,200 calories per person per day.

The Sudan has great potential for agricultural development; substantial progress was reported for all major development projects underway during 1964. It is too early to evaluate what effect recent changes in the political structure of the country will have on overall economic growth. Future expansion of the country's main irrigated area depends upon completing the construction of the Roseires Dam on the Blue Nile, scheduled for 1966. Only a small percentage of the total land area is under cultivation, but land capable of producing crops is estimated at several times the present cropped area. A main factor that has hampered the expansion of agricultural production is the scarcity of labor, since there is more land than can be effectively cultivated by the present population. At the same time, this situation has helped to promote mechanization in the larger irrigation projects and in the central rainlands.

Total agricultural production for 1964 gained substantially over the good harvest of 1963. During the past decade, total agricultural production has increased some 50 percent. As a result, larger quantities of farm products have been available for export.

#### Production

Output of cotton in 1964 probably equaled the average production for the last 5 years. Early estimates place the crop roughly at 600,000 bales compared with 469,000 last season. Close to 15 percent of the Sudan's crop in recent years has been made up of American Upland-type cotton. Little progress has been reported in recent efforts to expand the production of short-staple varieties.

The Sudan's oilseed production was expected to be 20 percent greater than in 1963. Significant progress was reported for all of the country's main oilseeds, sesame, peanuts, and cottonseed. Grain crops likely equaled or surpassed those of 1963. Likewise, a better-than-average outturn was expected for pulse crops.

Small gains are likely in livestock numbers and in production of livestock products. Renewed efforts were made with foreign assistance during 1964 to further develop the country's large livestock potential.

### Trade

As is customary, nearly all the cotton crop will be available for export. The small textile industry that has been developed within recent years requires only a small portion of domestic production. Gum arabic exports in 1964 probably exceeded the 47,000 metric tons sold abroad in 1963. Also, some 350,000 tons of oilseeds were exported in 1963; larger quantities were available to sell abroad from the 1964 crop. Other agricultural exports will include hides and skins, livestock, and small quantities of coarse grain.

Agricultural imports are limited mainly to wheat and wheat flour, sugar, and tea. The quantity and value of all three have generally been upward; they were valued at \$10.3 million, \$21.6 million, and \$14.9 million respectively in 1963. Although the value of agricultural imports has increased, on a percentage basis they now account for a smaller portion of total imports than during the immediate postwar period. As the trend towards urbanization continues and a larger industrial base is developed, increased supplies of these products will be needed. Only limited efforts have been made to meet these needs from local production.

U. S. exports of agricultural commodities to the Sudan in 1963 were valued at \$6.1 million--almost entirely wheat and wheat flour. In the same year, U. S. agricultural imports from the Sudan were valued at \$1.1 million; nearly 65 percent was cotton. The remainder was mainly hides and skins.

## ETHIOPIA

Agriculture, the mainstay of the Ethiopian economy, has little more than kept pace with population growth during the last decade. It accounts for at least 80 percent of the gross national product and is the largest source of personal and government income. The country's population is currently estimated at close to 20 million, with 90 percent engaged in subsistence farming or livestock raising. The commercial sector of Ethiopian agriculture is very small.

The country has a large agricultural potential. Less than 10 percent of the land is cultivated, although it has been estimated that close to 60 percent is cultivable. Agriculture is characterized by extremely low yields and a high degree of tenancy.

Apparent daily per capita food consumption in Ethiopia amounts to about 2,100 calories. Cereals account for two-thirds of this total. Most foods produced are consumed or bartered locally; only a small portion enters commercial trade. Coffee is the principal export crop, and production could undoubtedly be greatly expanded with little effort.

Ethiopia is believed to be on the threshold of significant economic development. With the continued assistance of more developed countries and international agencies, it will increase its total output and the size of its market economy.

## Production

Coffee production continued to increase during 1964/65. The quantity of coffee harvested in Ethiopia each year is closely associated with the prevailing export demand, since most of the crop is grown on wild trees. The 1964 harvest was probably well above the 70,000 metric tons exported in 1963. Continued improvement in international coffee prices is likely to make for even larger subsequent harvests.

The 1964 production of teff (a grain crop) was estimated at 1.6 million metric tons, substantially above the past 2 years but below 1961. The collective production of corn, barley, wheat, and sorghum is also reported improved somewhat over 1963. Cotton production, although at a low level, continued to increase and may have exceeded 18,000 bales. Likewise, sugar production is likely to be up from the 66,000 metric tons produced last season. Good to better-than-average oilseed and pulse crops are reported.

Output of livestock products and livestock numbers in 1964 likely remained mostly unchanged from the year before. The country's livestock industry has great potential but continues to remain largely undeveloped.

## Trade

Ethiopia's coffee exports from the 1964 crop are expected to equal 72,000 metric tons. By value, these shipments will more than surpass those of all other farm commodities exported. Returns from hides and skins are likely to exceed \$10 million. Larger foreign exchange earnings are also expected from pulses and oilseeds. Agricultural imports are small and had an average value of \$8.7 million annually during 1960-62. Raw cotton imports have been most important, followed by small quantities of wheat and wheat flour.

The United States is Ethiopia's best customer, taking farm commodities valued at \$33.8 million in 1963--coffee accounted for 94 percent. But Ethiopia has provided only a small market for U. S. farm exports. They amounted to an annual average value of \$2.8 million during the last 3 years. Close to two-thirds of these shipments have been cotton.

## MOROCCO

There was significant economic progress in Morocco in 1964. National income rose 5 percent from a year earlier; the development of industry and agriculture moved forward. Nevertheless, serious problems confront the nation. There has been a succession of unbalanced budgets, a flight of capital from the country, a drastic "draw down" of foreign exchange, and a rising cost of living. In addition, population growth still outpaces agricultural expansion. The individual Moroccan consumes slightly over 2,200 calories per day, more than 50 percent cereals. Slightly under one-third of total calories come from imported food.

About 46 million acres, or 40 percent of Morocco's land area, is devoted to agriculture. Of the nearly 13 million population, about two-thirds are engaged in agriculture and about three-fourths live in rural areas. Roughly 10 percent of the labor force is unemployed, but the shortage of skilled labor hampers agricultural production.

Agriculture contributes about 40 percent annually to Morocco's gross national product, which was estimated at \$2,125 million for 1963, or \$169 per capita. Present demand for most agricultural commodities is good, both for domestic and export sales. No major changes in government services to agriculture are foreseen.

Foreign trade was generally profitable for Morocco in 1964, increasing in both tonnage and unit value during the first half of the year over the same period in 1963. One exception was durum wheat; production exceeds domestic requirements, and it has been priced out of the world market by increased support prices.

Government action to nationalize foreign-held lands was stepped up in 1964, causing many remaining landholders to place their farms on the market. No uniform plan for the use of this land has been announced.

Aid to Morocco by the United States, other countries, and the United Nations was continued at about the same level as in past periods. Additional foreign aid is being sought by Morocco. It has made only minimum efforts to bring about a balanced budget and reduce the foreign exchange outflow.

### Production

Production in 1964 was about 6 percent below the high output of the previous year. Cereals were damaged by hot dry winds in April and May and produced a harvest below that of the previous year. Cotton acreage and production increased substantially; citrus production exceeded preharvest estimates and truck crops showed increases in production for practically all varieties. Cattle and sheep went into the fall and winter pasture season in better flesh than in recent years.

Production of leading grains--wheat, barley, and corn--totaled over 2.5 million metric tons, down from approximately 3.0 million in 1963. In contrast to durum wheat, the demand for bread wheat greatly exceeds the supply. Pulse production was down 15 percent from 1963's 147,000 metric tons, but olive oil output, at 26,000 metric tons, was up 44 percent.

The 284,000 metric tons of potatoes harvested topped the 1963 crop of 225,000 metric tons; however, tomato production was down somewhat, at 167,000 metric tons.

The majority of fruit crop yields remained relatively unchanged from the previous year. The exceptions were dates, reported at 65,000 metric tons--a 20 percent decrease from 1963, and citrus fruit, which decreased to 619,000 metric tons from 629,000.

Oilseeds showed a substantial increase in 1964 over the previous harvest, going from slightly over 49,000 metric tons in 1963 to more than 59,000 metric tons. Biggest gain was experienced by flaxseed.

Tobacco yields doubled the 1,000 metric tons of 1963 and the cotton crop, at 7,000 metric tons, improved by 40 percent.

Livestock numbers were reduced somewhat by the severe winter of 1963/64. The following livestock and poultry figures were reported in 1964 (in millions): sheep, 10; chickens, 10; goats, 6; cattle, 2.5; and horses, donkeys, and mules, 1.7. There are also about 40,000 head of swine and 250,000 camels.

### Trade

Exports from Morocco during 1963 were up 10 percent from 1962 and totaled \$384 million. France purchased 41 percent of these exports. Nonagricultural products, largely minerals, account for approximately two-thirds of Morocco's total exports. Agricultural exports for 1964 probably gained little, if any, over the previous year.

Leading agricultural exports are citrus, wine, potatoes, tomatoes, vegetable fibers, and wheat; they were valued at \$103 million in 1963, up from \$88 million a year earlier. Morocco ranks second to Spain as the largest citrus exporter in the Mediterranean area; however, lower citrus prices in 1964 partially nullified an increase in export volume.

Total imports in 1963 reached \$443 million, an increase of \$18 million over 1962. France was the leading supplier, providing 42 percent of the total.

Major agricultural imports are sugar, tea, oils and oilseeds, and wheat, which in 1963 amounted to \$61 million, down from the \$69 million of 1962. Agricultural imports represent approximately 20 percent of total imports.

U. S. exports to Morocco were valued at slightly over \$56 million. Agricultural products totaled almost \$37 million and included wheat, wheat flour, tallow, cotton, vegetable oils and fats, tobacco, dairy products, and oilseeds. The United States annually supplies around 10 percent of Morocco's total imports.

The United States receives only a fraction of Morocco's total exports--less than 3 percent in 1963. Major commodities are wool, animal hair, drugs, herbs, and spices.

#### TUNISIA

Although only 40 percent of its land is used for agriculture, Tunisia has basically an agricultural economy. Agricultural products account for over half of total exports and over 20 percent of the gross national product. The French colonists who produced many of the exports have been leaving Tunisia in recent years. Their land, along with church land, is being redistributed and developed by the government.

The most modern and more densely populated areas of the country lie along the Mediterranean coast; however, almost three-fourths of Tunisia's 4.5 million people are farmers and nomads of the south and the hinterlands.

Daily food consumption per capita hovers close to 1,900 calories. Fifty percent of this total is consumed as grain products. Fruit and vegetables account for one-fifth. Oils and animal products supply an additional 20 percent. Roughly 35 percent of the food supply is imported.

Drought conditions, followed by flooding, were reported in some sections of Tunisia in 1964. In general, agricultural production was below 1963; however, fruits and vegetables were slightly more abundant. Grain production was down and requests have been made for U. S. grains under Public Law 480. Official reports indicate that olive oil production did not surpass that of last season.

Tunisia has continued to face a balance-of-payments problem, resulting chiefly from a general stagnation in exports and an increase in the demand for imports, especially those associated with the investment programs under the 3-year plan. Tourism is considered a promising source of foreign exchange. Tunisia's gross national product was \$825 million in 1963, giving a per capita gross national product of \$188.

France will undoubtedly remain Tunisia's chief trading partner, accounting for about 50 percent of the nation's foreign trade. However, recent disagreements between France and Tunisia have resulted in the temporary loss of Tunisia's preferential French markets. This has encouraged Tunisia to obtain and expand its markets in Africa. Including PL 480 shipments, the United States is second as a supplier of Tunisian imports.

## Production

Grain production in 1964 was down an estimated 28 percent from the 903,000 metric ton output of 1963. Wheat yields were likely down about a third from the 653,000 metric tons a year earlier. Barley production, at 194,000 metric tons, was more than 15 percent below 1963. Oats production reportedly declined to 9,000 metric tons from 11,000 the year before.

As the result of hot, dry weather during the growing season, olive oil production decreased from 96,000 metric tons in 1963 to 86,000 metric tons.

Grape yields were up somewhat from 1963, going from 221,000 metric tons to 225,000. Sugar production is steadily increasing.

The latest reliable livestock figures show the following livestock numbers (in millions): sheep, 4.0; cattle, 0.6; and goats, 0.4. The country has embarked upon a poultry investment program designed to increase the number of laying flocks and broiler chickens.

## Trade

During calendar year 1963, Tunisia's exports totaled almost \$126 million, up nearly 8 percent from 1962.

Of the leading agricultural products exported in 1963, wine and wheat shipments increased over the previous year. Wine totals rose from \$18.4 million to \$24.4 million. Wheat shipments approximately doubled to \$8.7 million. Citrus exports were at about the same level as in 1962, \$4.3 million, while olive oil exports dropped from \$30.5 million to \$23.6 million.

Imports in 1963 also increased--to \$222 million from \$218 million the year before. Agricultural products, such as wheat, barley, tea, and sugar, accounted for less than 20 percent. Imports of these products were relatively unchanged, except for grain, which dropped approximately 42 percent to \$11.3 million.

Imports from the United States dropped to \$25.9 million in 1963 from \$45.8 million in 1962. The decrease was largely due to reduced grain shipments under the Food for Peace program. Over half, by value, of all U. S. exports to Tunisia are agricultural products, principally wheat, wheat flour, vegetable fats and oils, tobacco, dairy products, and cotton.

Tunisia's exports to the United States continued at a relatively low level in 1963, totaling less than \$1 million. Such exports are largely olives and olive oil, drugs, herbs, and spices.

## ALGERIA

Algeria's internal strife during the past decade has held its agricultural growth below most other countries in Northern Africa. Prior to independence, French citizens owned and operated over 30 percent of the cultivated land. When they left, a technical and managerial gap developed, causing considerable concern. Unemployment is a serious problem; extensive nationalization perpetuates a loss of skilled manpower and has contributed to reduced economic activities. The oil industry is Algeria's most profitable and growing economic activity, reaching 23 million metric tons in 1963.

There are 10.8 million people in Algeria; 80 percent are engaged in agriculture. Including grazing land, the total agricultural area covers about 22 percent of the country. Only about 3 percent of this is cultivable and 2 percent is potentially so.

Daily food intake per capita slightly exceeds 2,300 calories. Over 60 percent is supplied by grains and about 20 percent by fruits, vegetables and sugar. The remainder is derived from oil and animal products. Agricultural production provides approximately 60 percent of domestic food requirements.

Grapes constitute one-third of the value of agricultural production and occupy one-tenth of the agricultural land. However, a sizable portion of this land may be converted to grain production to more nearly meet domestic needs and to lower wine production, which has recently exceeded market demand.

Grain production was reported down in 1964, but yields of olive oil, vegetables, fruits, animal products, and tobacco appear to have equaled or exceeded those of 1963.

Agricultural products represent less than 50 percent of Algeria's exports and roughly 20 percent of imports. Wine was the leading export until displaced by petroleum in 1961. Recent French import restrictions on Algerian wine contributed to major wine surpluses in 1964. In 1959-61, exports of Algerian wine amounted to nearly half of the world's wine exports, by value.

The country's gross national product in 1962 was \$3,253 million, or \$281 per person. A trade deficit of \$70 million was reported in 1963.

Algeria receives substantial development aid from several international organizations and many nations, including the United States. France, the largest source in past years, withheld substantial aid in 1964 in response to Algeria's extensive nationalization of French property.

#### Production

Algeria's three major grain crops--wheat, barley, and oats--dropped from 1963 to a reported 1.9 million metric tons in 1964. Olive oil output was 24,000 metric tons, up substantially from the 18,000 a year earlier. Tobacco production increased 2,000 metric tons to reach 11,000 in 1964. Most of the fruit and vegetable crops were estimated to have changed little from 1963.

The 1964 output of several crops was substantially below that of the base period, 1952-54; included were grains, olive oil, tobacco, pulses, tomatoes, and dried figs.

Total production of livestock products has shown little if any improvement in the last few years. The following livestock and poultry numbers were reported in 1963 (in millions): sheep, 13; goats, 7; cattle, 3; horses, donkeys, and mules, 1.5; and chickens, 10.

#### Trade

About 80 percent of Algeria's exports are shipped to France. These countries signed a trade agreement in 1964 assuring that each will continue to grant a variety of preferences to imports from the other. Leading Algerian exports mentioned in the agreement are citrus fruits, wheat, wine, and petroleum. Imports covered are sugar, vegetable oils and seeds, butter, and milk. In general, the new accords provide that 65 percent of all imports subject to quota restrictions will come from France. France normally provides 85 percent of Algeria's imports.

U. S. agricultural exports to Algeria totaled \$44.6 million in 1963, compared with \$50 million in the previous year. They consist mainly of foodstuffs financed under Public Law 480, such as wheat and wheat flour (amounting to almost \$21 million in 1963), vegetable oils and fats, and dairy products. Products from the United States constitute less than 10 percent of Algeria's total imports.

The short-run trade outlook for U. S. shipments to Algeria, except for PL 480 products, is somewhat bleak. Algeria has a shortage of both public and private funds, causing it to impose severe import and exchange control restrictions. Increasing oil revenues may ease this situation in the future.

U. S. imports from Algeria in 1963 totaled only \$842,000 compared with \$5.3 million in the previous year. A sharp drop in U. S. crude oil purchases brought about the decline. Agricultural exports to the United States include olives, olive oil, drugs, herbs, and spices.

### LIBYA

Slightly over 9 million acres of Libya's land along the Mediterranean Sea, less than 5 percent of the country's area, are regarded as arable. An additional 30 million acres are suitable for grazing purposes, but 90 percent of the country is desert. Scarcity of water remains a great handicap to Libyan agriculture and 20 different water projects were begun in 1964.

Agricultural production in Libya in 1964 generally was below the previous season due to unusually hot weather, especially in the Eastern region. Crop production in Cyrenaica is reported to have fallen far short of harvests in other areas, particularly cereals and livestock feed. A better-than-average citrus crop was indicated, and prospects for the current olive crop are excellent, raising the latter substantially above the 1963/64 harvest.

The livestock situation was relatively unchanged from 1963; however, poor grazing conditions in the Eastern region have necessitated government importation of livestock feed to discourage mass marketing. Nevertheless, some decline in the animal population is expected. In July, the first full-cream milk from the government's herd of pedigreed Jersey cattle reached the market.

The average Libyan consumes approximately 2,400 calories daily. Grains supply about 50 percent; animal products, sugar, and oil provide nearly 25 percent; and fruits and vegetables complete this total. Nearly half of the food supply is imported.

Until petroleum production began in Libya, only 21 percent of the people were urban dwellers. Recently, however, sizable numbers of rural inhabitants have migrated to urban areas, leading to unemployment, land speculation, and inflation in these regions. Migration has been encouraged by rising wages and other economic factors fostered by the growing petroleum industry.

Petroleum output in Libya continues to swell the nation's gross national product, enabling Libya to maintain a favorable balance of trade and increasing its potential as a market for agricultural as well as nonagricultural products. Libya's imports have shown marked increases in the past few years. The country's gross national product was \$475 million in 1963, or \$378 per capita. Oil exports for the first 6 months of 1964 totaled \$308 million compared with roughly \$3 million for other products.

### Production

Libya's index of crop production for 1964 rose 9 percent above the year before. This increase almost solely resulted from the bumper olive oil crop, which rose from approximately 3,000 metric tons in 1963 to at least 14,000 metric tons in 1964. Production of other crops, such as fruits, vegetables, peanuts, and pulses, probably was about the same as a year earlier.

Grain output in 1964 was estimated at roughly 122,000 metric tons, down from 159,000 metric tons in 1963; greatest crop losses were in Cyrenaica. Barley and wheat suffered most severely.

The peanut crop--Libya's leading agricultural export--probably equaled the 16,000 metric tons of 1963. Tobacco production remained unchanged from the 1,000 metric tons harvested a year earlier.

### Trade

Nonpetroleum products compose barely 2 percent of Libya's total exports. The largest market crop is peanuts, followed by small quantities of fruits, vegetables, hides, and skins. In 1963, total exports reached slightly over \$337 million, almost entirely crude petroleum sales. The value of exports rose substantially in 1964, totaling \$634 million by the middle of the year.

The majority of Libya's imports consist of machinery and equipment for the oil industry; however, at least 50 percent of the grains and flour consumed by the Libyan population must be imported. Vegetable oils are also purchased for local consumption. Roughly 10 percent of total imports--valued at close to \$239 million in 1963--are agricultural products.

U. S. imports from Libya in 1963 amounted to nearly \$16 million, largely petroleum products. U. S. imports were probably higher in 1964. The United States imports very few agricultural products from Libya. In 1963, such imports comprised \$1,000 worth of wool and animal hair.

U. S. exports to Libya in 1963 reached \$43 million, with less than 5 percent representing agricultural sales. Such items as wheat and wheat flour, other grains and grain preparations, tobacco, dairy products, and fats and oils were the leading agricultural products. Industrial goods continue to form the largest portion of U. S. exports. The United States exported products valued at \$36.4 million to Libya during the first 6 months of 1964 and was the country's principal supplier during that period.

# Southern Africa

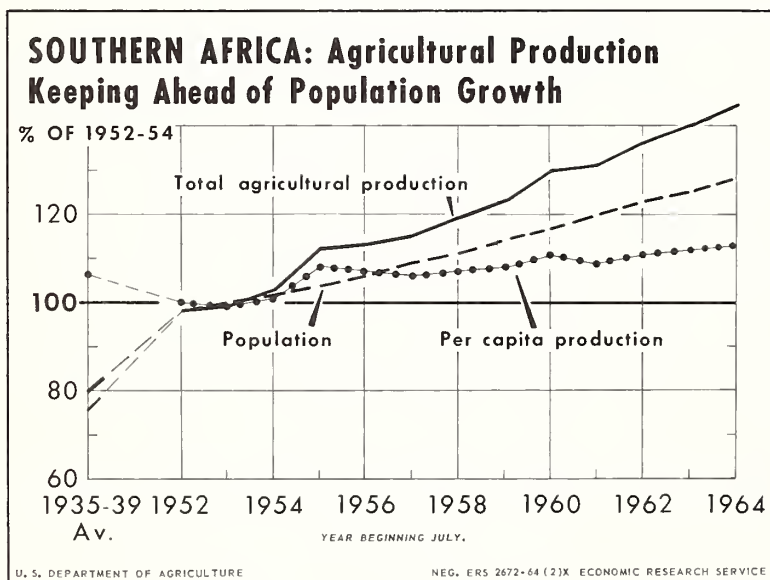


The trend toward national independence in Africa continued and in 1964 was in evidence mostly in Southern Africa<sup>3/</sup>. On December 31, 1963, the 10-year-old Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolved into its constituent parts, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. On July 6, 1964, Nyasaland became a sovereign nation and took the name Malawi. On October 24, 1964, Northern Rhodesia became independent as Zambia. Also in October, Southern Rhodesia took the name Rhodesia; it did not become independent, although it has been internally self-governing since 1923.

During 1964, the two independent nations, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, merged to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. This rather cumbersome national title was later shortened to Tanzania.

The only country definitely scheduled for independence in 1965 was Gambia (not to be confused with Zambia). Independence day for this small, peanut producing British colony in west Africa was February 18, 1965.

These political changes have had no discernible effect on agricultural production and exports. However, it is inevitable that the ministers and advisors of the new governments will have new ideas on agricultural policy which will have their effect in coming years.



The Congo's troubles boiled up again in 1964, with significantly lowered agricultural production and exports resulting.

<sup>3/</sup> The countries of Southern Africa covered in this publication are the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi, Angola, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, the Malagasy Republic, Mauritius, Reunion, the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Senegal.

Figure 3

Following the failure in 1963 to achieve an FAO-sponsored cocoa agreement which would include both producer and consumer countries, the producer countries formed a Cocoa Producers' Alliance to stabilize cocoa bean prices at a reasonably high level. The six member countries are Ghana, Nigeria, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, and Togo. (See the Ghana section of this report for additional details).

The home-grown African Development Bank (ADP), carefully planted and cultivated by the UN Economic Commission for Africa, is about ready to bear fruit. The required number of countries has put up the capital required; Abidjan, Ivory Coast, has been chosen as headquarters; and a prominent Sudanese economist, Sayed Mahmoud Beheiry, has been chosen President. The bank will have \$250 million capital subscribed by governments and banks and will make economic development loans to both government projects and private businesses. The ADP will draw its membership from both North Africa and Africa South of the Sahara. Some farming projects undoubtedly will receive loans from the bank.

Of great importance to both members and nonmembers in Africa was the ratification of the new 5-year agreement of 18 former French and Belgian colonies and former United Nations Trusteeship Territories (which had been under French, Belgian, Italian, and British administration) with the European Economic Community (European Common Market). Former British Southern Cameroons and former British Somaliland are affiliated because of their subsequent mergers with French Cameroon and Italian Somaliland, respectively.

The 18 associate member countries in Africa are Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somali Republic, Togo, and Upper Volta.

The six European members of the EEC are West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, France, and Italy.

Before it became effective, the agreement, signed at Yaounde, Cameroon, in July 1963, had to be ratified by the legislative assemblies of the African and European members. The Netherlands and Italy approved in May 1964, and the agreement went into effect on June 1, 1964. Other countries had previously ratified the agreement.

Under this agreement:

1. Certain agricultural products (coffee, cocoa, pineapples, cloves, coconuts, pepper, vanilla, and nutmeg) of the 18 associated African states achieve duty-free entry into the markets of the six European members of the EEC.
2. Subsidized prices paid by France for certain farm products will be progressively reduced to world price levels.
3. The 18 African associates will continue to receive economic and technical assistance from the Development Fund of the EEC. Over a period of 5 years the assistance is to have a value of \$730 million.

It remains to be seen how the trade provisions of this association will work out. See the Senegal section of this report for an example of postponement of implementation of these provisions.

Agricultural production in Africa South of the Sahara for 1964/65 is expected to be about 4 percent over 1963/64--with increased output in nearly all countries in the region (table 3). On a per capita basis, agricultural production is expected to be nearly 2 percent above the previous year and at a level about 14 percent above the 1952/53-1954/55 average. Notable exceptions are the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, and Rwanda and Burundi. For these countries, per capita output will remain substantially below the base period.

Nigeria and the Republic of South Africa--the two leading agricultural producers in the region--are expected to show substantial gains in agricultural production for 1964/65 over the previous year. Only two countries in the region--Congo (Leopoldville) and the Ivory Coast--are expected to have a lower agricultural output this year than in 1963/64.

New rebellions in eastern and northern Congo (Leopoldville) are expected to curtail agricultural output in that country, unless its political situation improves soon. While estimates of agricultural production are difficult to obtain in view of the political strife, recent reports indicate that 1964/65 agricultural output could be curtailed substantially below the level indicated in table 3.

Coffee, cocoa, and peanuts are the three leading commercial crops grown in Africa South of the Sahara. Corn, millet, sorghum, cassava, yams, and plantains (cooking bananas) are the dominant subsistence crops.

Southern Africa's 1964/65 coffee production, estimated at 903,000 metric tons, will be down slightly from the record level of the previous year because of a sharp drop in Ivory Coast's production. The decline in coffee production expected from this country--a leading coffee producer--will more than offset the general increase in coffee output expected for other countries in the region. In recent years, the region has accounted for a little more than a fifth of the world's coffee production. Its share this year will be substantially higher, but only because the world crop will be the smallest since 1956/57.

Cocoa production in the region--which accounts for over three-fourths of the world crop--is estimated at 1,140,000 tons for 1964/65, about 23 percent above the record output in 1963/64. The 1963 African exports amounted to \$390 million, up \$11 million from the previous year. Value of exports for 1964/65 will likely remain high but will depend on marketing decisions by governments of six major producing countries (including Brazil) which are members of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance.

Southern Africa's 1964/65 peanut production is expected to be near 5 million metric tons--up moderately from the previous year. Nigeria--the world's leading exporter--is harvesting a record crop. Senegal (the world's second largest exporter) also is harvesting a large crop of peanuts this year as a result of favorable weather (table 16).

The volume of agricultural trade of Southern Africa for 1964/65 is expected to continue its upward trend of recent years. More agricultural products will be available for export than in 1963/64. Volume of the area's agricultural imports is expected to continue to increase, but will remain small relative to the value of the area's agricultural exports. The region is largely self-sufficient in food except for wheat and rice.

Nearly all agricultural trade of African countries is with temperate-zone countries which need African oilseeds, coffee, cocoa, and other tropical products. Nonetheless, there is a considerable trade among countries in Africa. Most of this trade--including that between the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa, and the 3 British High Commission Territories--is not recorded in official trade statistics. However, in West Africa, live animals driven from the savannah and sudan countries of Niger, Upper Volta, and Mali are very important imports of the coastal rainforest areas of such countries as Nigeria, Ghana, and the Ivory Coast. Other southbound products include rice, cotton, dry beans and peas, and Niger River fish. These arid inland countries, mostly Muslim in religion, are in turn large importers of kola nuts from the coastal rainforest countries.

Other products in international trade within Africa include peanut oil, palm oil, reconstituted dairy products, and African-milled wheat flour.

Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania are the oldest Common Market in Africa. This East African Common Market constitutes a de facto customs union under which the same tariff rates are imposed on products imported from outside countries. Also, import licenses are used to limit or prohibit importation of agricultural products that are produced in adequate supply within the three countries. Among the products requiring special import licenses are corn, rice, wheat, flour, and sugar.

Complete free trade does not exist within the three countries, since any one of them may restrict exports when there is danger of a local shortage.

Trade among the three countries includes agricultural products (cottonseed, other oilseeds, sugar, beans and peas, and tobacco) exported to Kenya from Uganda and Tanzania.

In return, mainly manufactured goods, wheat and flour, vegetable oils, dairy products, meat, and vegetables are exported from Kenya to Uganda and Tanzania.

The value of U. S. trade in agricultural products with Southern African countries in 1964 was expected to exceed the previous record-high level a year earlier. U. S. agricultural exports reached \$105.6 million in 1963, \$16.8 million more than the preceding year (table 19). U. S. agricultural imports from the area in 1963 were \$349.7 million, up \$8.5 million from 1962 (table 20).

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

While South Africa is the most highly industrialized country on the continent, accounting for nearly half of Africa's total industrial production, it is also one of Africa's three leading agricultural nations. It is the continent's largest producer of livestock and dairy products, sugar, corn, wool, pineapples, citrus, and deciduous fruits. The country is largely self-sufficient in food, usually growing more than 94 percent of domestic requirements.

Agriculture, excluding fisheries and forestry, contributed in 1962/63 about 11 percent of the gross national product. Gross value of farm production for 1963/64 is estimated at \$1.3 billion, compared with \$1.1 billion in 1959/60 and \$847 million for 1950/51. Most of the recent expansion in agricultural production has been in corn, fruit, and sugar, with gains in the livestock sector generally lagging substantially behind those for crops.

Daily per capita food consumption is estimated at 2,720 calories, over half of which come from grains. Consumption of animal proteins and fats in South Africa is higher than in any other African country. However, there are significant variations in quantity and quality of diet among various segments of the population and between different sections of the land.

## Agricultural Production

Largely because of drought in the main corn-producing areas during the summer of 1963/64 (November-February) and the coldest winter in nearly half a century, agricultural production for 1963/64 fell about 2.1 percent below the record 1962/63 output; per capita production declined 4.4 percent. Corn and some oilseeds were the only crops materially affected by the unfavorable weather. Corn output was about 25 percent below the alltime high of 1962/63, and peanuts were down 26 percent. There were livestock losses as a result of the drought and severe winter weather.

Deciduous fruits benefited from the long cold dormancy period of 1964; bumper crops are expected. Exports of fresh and canned deciduous and citrus fruits are expected to rise further in the 1965 marketing season.

Fairly well distributed and good rains in most crop areas of South Africa and in the drought-stricken livestock and corn areas of the Transvaal occurred in October and December 1964, promising well for the 1964/65 season. Provided adequate rainfall and other favorable growing conditions continue in the first quarter of 1965, corn production from the 1965 harvest may reach or exceed the record 1963 harvest of over 6 million metric tons.

Sugar production for 1964/65--including Swaziland's 90,000 metric tons--is forecast at slightly above the 1963/64 production of 1.2 million metric tons.

Wool production in 1963/64 was about 149,000 metric tons greasy weight; the preliminary forecast for the 1964/65 marketing is for a slightly smaller quantity.

## Agricultural Inputs

South Africa produces much of Africa's chemical fertilizer and leads in consumption as well. In 1962, the latest period for which data are available, nearly 65,000 tons of nitrogen, over 173,000 tons of  $P_2O_5$ , and close to 45,000 tons of potash were used for agricultural purposes. There were 137,000 tractors on white-owned farms in 1962. Use of other types of mechanized farm equipment is becoming more common. Corn and other crop harvesters adapted to South African conditions are increasing significantly.

## Foreign Trade

Exclusive of shipments of gold and specie, total South African exports in the 1962-64 period averaged nearly \$1.4 billion a year; agricultural products usually supply from 45 to 47 percent of the total. The value of agricultural exports for calendar year 1964 probably increased about 4 percent above the 1963 level.

South Africa exports a wide variety of subtropical and temperate-zone agricultural products, many of them competitive with U. S. goods. Its canned and fresh fruit and a few other agricultural exports continue to enjoy preferential tariff treatment in the United Kingdom and some other Commonwealth countries and territories.

Wool continued to be the most valuable agricultural export--\$151.1 million in 1962 and \$162.3 million in 1963. Fruit, fresh and processed, was valued at \$108.4 million in 1962 and \$104.1 million in 1963. Corn was valued at \$104 million in 1962 and \$125 million in 1963; sugar at \$42 million in 1962 and \$50 million in 1963. Export subsidies have played a direct major role in the surplus tobacco exports only since 1959, i.e., 19,950,000 pounds in 1962 were exported at a loss of \$2,147,505 paid from the tobacco levy fund, plus \$1,256,731 borne by cooperatives. Tobacco export losses in 1963 were approximately \$2.2 million on about 19 million pounds of tobacco. About 20 million pounds of tobacco were exported in 1964.

Sugar exports for the 1964/65 marketing season (May-April) are expected to exceed the record exports of 596,000 short tons for 1963/64 season (Swaziland exports included). However, exports of corn for the 1964/65 marketing season (May-April) are expected to be only slightly more than one-third of the volume of the previous season and will be primarily yellow corn, with little white corn available for export.

Agricultural imports in 1963 were valued at \$110.7 million (6 percent of the value of total imports) compared with a 1955-58 average of \$101.1 million, and for 1962, \$115.0 million--7 percent of the value of total imports. Principal agricultural imports are tea, cotton, rubber, wheat, wool for blending, rice, coffee, and tallow. The quantity of wheat substantially varies from year to year, depending upon domestic production. In 1963, South Africa continued to import tobacco, mainly flue-cured and burley tobacco from Rhodesia, with 2 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco duty-free under a bilateral trade agreement.

U. S. agricultural exports to South Africa were valued at \$23.6 million in 1963--principally rice, \$8.7 million; wheat, \$5.8 million; cotton, \$3.5 million; and tallow, \$1.3 million. Preliminary statistics indicate that 4,240,808 bushels of wheat--valued at \$8.2 million--were imported from the United States in 1963 and early 1964 under a barter arrangement. Eleven million pounds of butter were imported from the United States in 1963/64 (October-September). Butter imports are expected to be at a slightly higher level in 1965.

While the Republic of South Africa has an adverse trade balance, large exports of gold enable it to maintain a very favorable overall trade balance; South African exports of gold for the year ended June 30, 1963, were valued at close to \$923 million.

On December 31, 1964, the United Kingdom-South Africa Sugar Agreement was terminated, and future quantities of South African sugar will henceforth be sold to the United Kingdom at world competitive prices. Swaziland has recently become a member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Its sugar exports in 1965 will move into international trade over the new Swaziland Railway (opened in November 1964) to the Mozambique port of Lourenzo Marques, instead of through South Africa as a part of that country's former sugar quota and marketing system.

#### RHODESIA, ZAMBIA, AND MALAWI

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was officially dissolved on December 31, 1963, after 10 years in existence. Rhodesia (Southern) continues its status as an internally self-governing colony. Malawi (formerly Nyasaland) attained its independence in July 1964, and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) in October of the same year.

Rhodesia, the largest exporter of cash crops and livestock of the three, is the world's second largest flue-cured tobacco exporter and the major competitor of the United States in world flue-cured tobacco markets. Rhodesia's sugar production has increased spectacularly in the past 4 years, changing the area from a net sugar importer to a rapidly expanding exporter. Zambia's cash economy is based primarily on copper, but increased quantities of flue-cured, burley, and Turkish tobacco are produced and exported. Malawi produces most of the area's tea, non-flue-cured tobacco, and cotton, and all of its tung oil. It is the area's major exporter of peanuts, mainly of confectionery grade.

The total combined population of the three countries was estimated in 1964 at over 11 million. Daily per capita food consumption averages about 2,400 calories, over two-thirds of these from grains, primarily corn.

## RHODESIA

Agriculture is the most important single sector of Rhodesia's economy, supplying about 27 percent of the gross domestic product and over half the value of total exports. On the basis of a recent census, Rhodesia's population is now about 4.1 million and is increasing at a rate of about 2.8 percent a year. Roughly four-fifths of the working population is engaged in agriculture despite expansion in manufacturing and urban growth in the last decade.

European farm and ranch production continues to be primarily based on highly developed tobacco and corn production, supplemented by significant increases in dairy and beef production for domestic and export markets. African farmers produce most of the Turkish tobacco. They are now beginning to produce burley tobacco and are growing about one-tenth of the cotton produced in Rhodesia. Commercial sales of peanuts by African farmers to the Grain Marketing Board have more than quadrupled in volume since 1960.

### Agricultural Production

Record crops of tobacco, sugar, cotton, and peanuts were harvested in 1964 despite prolonged dry conditions in some areas. However, the corn crop increased just enough over the poor output of the previous season to meet domestic needs. There was a loss of from 60,000 to 75,000 head of cattle in some African areas. But rains beginning in November and December 1964 have begun to improve drought-stricken pastures. Prospects for many crops, including non-flue-cured tobacco, sugar, corn, cotton, and peanuts, appear to be better for 1965.

Flue-cured tobacco sales (European grown) rose to alltime highs in 1964, totaling 299.3 million pounds compared with 181.8 million pounds in 1963. Burley production (European and African) at 2.5 million pounds was nearly triple the 1963 crop. Because of the record high 1964 crop and lower prices, the Rhodesia Tobacco Association has agreed to apply a voluntary 1965 marketing quota of about 250 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco compared to 299 million pounds in 1964. This quota will not affect other types of tobacco.

Rhodesia's sugar production has increased from an average of about 8,000 metric tons annually in the 1955-60 period to an estimated 182,000 tons for the 1964/65 season. Sugar exports for calendar year 1965 may be as high as 170,000 tons.

Although about three-fourths of the peanuts grown by African farmers are retained for home use or barter, sales through the Grain Marketing Board in 1964, at about 42,000 tons (unshelled basis), were nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times 1960 sales, making the country self-sufficient for the first time in peanuts for its vegetable oil industry. Cotton production was 11,000 bales in 1963/64 compared to 6,000 bales for the previous season, and a Rhodesian forecast of 23,000 bales for 1964/65.

### Agricultural Inputs

A 60,000 ton sugar storage terminal for the Rhodesian and Swaziland crops is being built at Lourenzo Marques, Mozambique, at the terminus of the railway serving the main sugar producing areas of the country.

Over 120,000 metric tons of mixed fertilizers were consumed on Rhodesian farms, including some African farms, in 1961. A British investment firm has announced plans to build a \$11 million nitrogen fertilizer plant at Umtali in connection with Rhodesia's first oil refinery, which should be in production during 1965. A sulphuric acid plant at Salisbury is doubling its capacity to 50,000 short tons annually; a phosphate plant is nearing completion at Dorowa.

## Agricultural Trade

Exports of domestic farm products were expected to exceed all previous levels in 1964 with tobacco, sugar, and beef principal contributors to the value of total agricultural exports. Rhodesia is also beginning to look for export markets for peanuts and cotton.

Record volume and lower prices for flue-cured tobacco on the Salisbury auction floors were important factors in attracting larger sales to new and regular customers. Rhodesia enjoys preferential tariff treatment for tobacco in the United Kingdom market. The tobacco trade in the United Kingdom has agreed to purchase 120 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco from the 1964 harvest, but in 1965 will return to the 105 million pound level of recent years. Other destinations for Rhodesian tobacco include Australia, South Africa, the United Arab Republic, the Soviet Union, Malaysia, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, France, and Switzerland, the latter country taking over half of the burley crop. A new bilateral trade agreement between Rhodesia and South Africa provides for continued duty-free entry of 2 million pounds of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco annually. Tobacco is the only important agricultural item mentioned in a renewed bilateral trade agreement in effect between Japan and Rhodesia.

On January 1, 1965, Rhodesia became a member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement with an annual quota of 25,000 long tons for the 1965-72 period at guaranteed prices. Additional markets in Canada and Britain have been secured under the Sugar Agreement at world open prices for 100,000 long tons a year.

Despite last year's cattle losses, exports of higher grade beef rose in value in 1964 to \$12 million. Exports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef mainly go to the United Kingdom and Zambia, but have lucrative markets also in Switzerland and Italy. Canned beef and beef extracts are shipped all over the world.

Wheat is Rhodesia's largest single agricultural import item. In 1964 the United States supplied over 20,000 tons, or roughly a quarter of total Rhodesian wheat imports, despite the disadvantage of a 5 percent tariff preference favoring Australian wheat. Other usual agricultural imports are tallow, fresh and canned specialty fruits and vegetables, animal feedstuffs including fish meal, decreasing quantities of cotton, and small amounts of rice--the last mainly supplied under existing preferential trade arrangements with Malawi.

South Africa is a major source of some Rhodesian agricultural and other imports. A new bilateral trade agreement, which purportedly continues the pre-1960 preferential treatment for specific Rhodesian products in South Africa, and South African products in Rhodesia, went into effect December 1, 1964. Under the agreement a number of duty-free agricultural items in trade between South Africa and Rhodesia are mutually subject to import licenses and seasonal quantitative limitations in both countries. South Africa will enjoy special preferences, including those for a few manufactured foodstuffs, animal feeds and ingredients. Sugar and peanuts were formerly imported from South Africa.

## ZAMBIA

Zambia has a population of about 3.6 million persons, including 80,000 of European descent. Three-fourths of the population is engaged in agriculture, but the country is largely dependent on the mining industry, with cash agriculture playing a subordinate role.

The basic diet consists of grains, mainly corn and other starchy foods, supplemented with increasing quantities of beans, meat, fish, and dairy products.

Agricultural activities supplied 12 percent of the gross national product in 1963. Approximately 70 percent of the total value of cash agricultural production in the 1963/64 crop year (\$27.8 million) was provided by about 1,000 white farmers--mainly from their output of flue-cured tobacco, corn, milk, and roughly half of commercial meat production. However, the cash agricultural contribution by African farmers of Zambia has doubled in the last decade.

### Agricultural Production

Output of tobacco, Zambia's most important export crop, was 31.1 million pounds in 1964, up from 17.2 million pounds the previous year. The 1964 crop of flue-cured tobacco was 25.3 million pounds, as compared with the 18.1 million pounds produced the previous season. Output of burley tobacco from both African and European farms reached 4.1 million pounds, a 37 percent gain over 1963. Production of Turkish tobacco, almost exclusively an African crop, was 648,000 pounds in 1964 compared to 305,000 pounds in 1963; up to 800,000 pounds is the Zambian forecast for 1965.

Commercial production of peanuts--a leading export crop--averaged close to 30,000 metric tons (shelled) in 1963; poor rainfall and other adverse growing conditions somewhat reduced the 1964 output.

Corn is the leading subsistence crop and is also an important commercial crop. Production in 1964 was up from the poor crop in 1963, and was sufficient to meet Zambia's domestic requirements for 1964/65. In 1964, the Grain Marketing Board purchased 45,400 metric tons for storage and for stock reserve.

Cotton production for 1964 is estimated at 1,000 bales, with indications of a possible 3,000 bale crop for 1965.

Production of meat and other livestock products is increasing, but output remains below domestic requirements.

### Agricultural Inputs

Zambian farmers used about 19,000 tons of mixed fertilizers for corn and tobacco in 1961, but consumption is still small compared to that of Rhodesia. Use of fertilizers on several thousand African trial plots is subsidized by the government. Expanded use is being made of compost and animal manure. There are about 2,500 tractors in operation, some owned by African farmers.

Zambia's first cotton gin began operations in 1964 at Lusaka. A new sugar refinery and plantation is being established on the Kafue Flats near Mazabuka.

### Foreign Trade

Zambia's total exports for 1963 amounted to \$329 million, with agricultural commodities contributing less than 5 percent by value. Peanuts and tobacco are major farm exports. Most of the peanuts exported are carefully graded confectionery types, marketed by Zambian African cooperatives. In addition to tobacco leaf exports, some cigarettes from the new tobacco factory at Lusaka were sold abroad last year.

Zambia's chief trading partners are the United Kingdom, Rhodesia, and South Africa. Zambian tobacco enters the United Kingdom at preferential tariff rates. The peanut trade is worldwide.

Raw sugar is imported from Rhodesia. Zambia is still partially dependent on imports for higher grade beef from Rhodesia and Bechuanaland for consumption in urban centers. Wheat imports in 1964 totaled an estimated 18,000 tons.

## MALAWI

Malawi's resident population is estimated at about 3.5 million people, most of whom are supported by agricultural activities. Agriculture, predominantly subsistence production, supplies more than half of the country's gross national product. Earnings of substantial numbers of absentee workers in other countries further supplement the national income.

Tea, grown on plantations that cover a relatively small land area, is the most valuable cash crop. But sales from small African farms, which contribute about half of all income from cash crops, increased in value from \$5.8 million to \$12 million between 1954 and 1962. Total farm output, including subsistence production, is estimated to have increased in volume by about 25 percent in the 15 years ended in 1962.

Per capita daily food consumption is believed to be somewhat lower in Malawi than in Rhodesia or Zambia. A great deal of corn is consumed. Cassava, bananas, and sweet-potatoes are important in some areas. Some protein is obtained from beans, cowpeas, peanuts, and fish. But partly because of the low ratio of animal numbers to human population, consumption of red meat is low.

### Agricultural Production

Tea production in 1964 reached 25 million pounds, an increase of more than 17 percent over the 1955-59 annual average. Although corn is the predominant food crop, estimates of total production and consumption are not available. However, in 1964 the Marketing Board purchased about 30,000 tons, nearly 3 times the normal quantity. The paddy rice crop varies from about 6,000 metric tons to 8,000 metric tons a year. The Farmers Marketing Board purchases of beans and peas reached an alltime high of more than 12,000 metric tons in 1964. But unfavorable weather in the growing period reduced Marketing Board cash purchases of shelled peanuts in 1964 to only 20,000 metric tons, compared to 33,000 the previous season.

Flue-cured, sun-air cured, burley, dark-fire cured, and Turkish tobacco all are produced in Malawi. At just over 27 million pounds total, the 1964 tobacco crop was the lowest in recent years. The greatest decrease was in dark-fire cured, the major type grown and entirely an African crop. Production of burley tobacco increased slightly to 4.7 million pounds in 1964. The small Turkish tobacco crop also gained moderately to 110,000 pounds in 1964. The 1965 harvest of dark-fire cured tobacco is estimated at about 25 million pounds, about one-third more than the 1964 crop.

Partly because of more effective insect control, African farmers realized a 20,000 bale cotton crop for 1963/64, an increase of about 25 percent over 1962/63; an output of 30,000 bales is the preliminary Malawi estimate for 1964/65. Production of tung oil from the 1963 nut crop was about 1,500 metric tons compared with the 1955-59 average of 900 tons. While tung oil is primarily produced on European estates, most of the increase in recent years is believed to have originated on the Vipya Tung Estate, a quasi-government project managed and financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Detailed surveys indicate a potential for development of sugar and cocoa production in the Elephant Marsh area of southern Malawi. Agricultural production could show reasonable but significant gains through increased adoption of simple, improved farming practices as set forth in Malawi's 1962-65 Development Plan. The United States, West Germany, and the United Kingdom are giving financial and technical assistance to Malawi's agriculture. U. S. aid is largely limited to education and training.

### Agricultural Inputs

Use of fertilizer is uncommon in Malawi, and few African farmers own tractors. However, the government is giving subsidies to African farmers both for small quantities of fertilizer and for insecticides for cotton spraying as part of its limited agricultural extension service. Most African farmers work their small farms with hoes, but there is increasing use of oxen for draft purposes.

In 1964 the first phase of hydroelectric development on the Shire River was started with a loan from the Commonwealth Development Corporation. This will provide incentive for expansion of presently meager processing industries.

### Foreign Trade

Incomplete trade data for 1964 and prior years show that Malawi has a substantial balance-of-payments and visible trade deficit. Tea is the most valuable single export, with tobacco second, peanuts third, and cotton fourth. Exports of peanuts and cotton have increased since 1960. Tobacco exports vary from year to year, mainly according to the output of dark-fire cured tobacco and its export price. There is a declining demand in world markets for dark-fire cured tobacco. Burley is adding increasingly to the value of Malawi's tobacco exports. Most of the rice crop is exported to Rhodesia at guaranteed prices under a preferential trade arrangement. Trade between the United States and Malawi is negligible.

## ANGOLA

Angola, an overseas province of Portugal, is the world's fourth largest producer of coffee and fourth largest exporter of sisal. The economy of the country is basically dependent upon agriculture, although diamonds, iron ore, and petroleum are important.

The country is largely self-sufficient in food, importing moderate quantities of wheat, wine, olive oil, dairy products, and dried codfish. The diet is high in corn, cassava (manioc), and other starchy foods, but low in animal products. The daily per capita food intake is estimated at 2,300 calories.

Angola's population was estimated at slightly over 5 million in 1963.

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in 1963/64 is estimated to have equaled the previous year's record high. The 1964/65 production is forecast at 4 percent above the 1963/64 level.

The most significant increase in agricultural production in the past decade has been the phenomenal rise in coffee production, which increased from less than 60,000 metric tons in 1952/53 to a peak of about 186,000 metric tons in 1962/63. While the coffee harvest declined to 168,000 tons in 1963/64, the preliminary estimate for the 1964/65 crop is again 186,000 metric tons.

Sugar production, which has remained static for the past 4 years at 63,000 metric tons, is expected to reach 70,000 metric tons in 1964/65. Output of cotton has decreased in recent years; the forecast is for about 20,000 bales for 1964/65 compared with an annual average of 35,000 bales for 1955-59. Angola produces a number of other agricultural commodities, such as oil palm products, peanuts, beans, hides and skins, fresh meat, beeswax, and castor oil.

Cattle numbers appear to change little from year to year, but more systematic slaughter and processing for internal and export markets are evident. A high proportion of the livestock population is concentrated in inland southern semiarid portions, and is owned by Africans.

#### Agricultural Inputs

Very small quantities of chemical fertilizers are consumed. The number of tractors on European plantations and farms is gradually increasing, but data on the total number are lacking. Animal-drawn equipment is used on European settlement farms and also by African farmers in the central and southern plateau.

Portugal has allocated \$240 million to Angola under its interim development plan for 1965-67. This is half of the amount allocated to all Portuguese overseas provinces and double the amount allocated in the 1959-64 plan. Most of the allocation is for electric power, transport and communications, and industrial development. However, small amounts have been designated for the development of irrigation and related settlement schemes, the improvement of statistics, and for the Institute of Scientific Investigation.

#### Foreign Trade

Angola continues to have a favorable trade balance. During the first quarter of 1964, the total value of exports increased more than 50 percent over the same period in 1963. This was largely because of substantial increases in the value of coffee and sisal exports. Crude petroleum production, however, is increasing (248,000 metric tons in the first quarter of 1964) and there are slow gains in exports. An oil refinery is now in operation.

In 1963, 63 percent of all exports were agricultural and forestry products and 5 percent processed agricultural products. Major agricultural exports are coffee, sisal, white corn, cotton, sugar, and vegetable oils. Angola's exportable stocks of white corn at the end of 1964 were estimated at 150,000 to 160,000 metric tons--nearly double those for 1963.

Portugal is the major source of imports, supplying about 42 percent, by value, of all imports in 1963. The United States ranked third, supplying about 10 percent.

Wheat imports (30,269 metric tons in 1963) now lead in value of all agricultural imports; wheat comes mainly from the United States. Because of Angola's poor wheat crop in 1964, preliminary estimates indicate 38,000 tons or more of wheat were imported in 1964. Angola also now imports about 6,000 tons of wheat flour a year.

The United States continues to be the largest market for Angolan exports, taking about half of its coffee exports and smaller quantities of sisal, beeswax, and castor oil.

#### TANZANIA

Tanzania, formerly the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, is the world's leading producer of sisal and cloves. In 1963/64, Tanzania produced about one-third of the world's sisal and four-fifths of the world's cloves.

Tanzania has a population of 10.3 million with an overall density of 28 persons per square mile and an annual growth rate of 1.8 percent. Over 90 percent of the population is engaged in farming, including livestock raising. The population is not evenly distributed, and large stretches of the hinterland are practically uninhabited because of tsetse fly infestation and lack of water.

Agriculture plays a vital role in Tanzania's economy and development, providing over 70 percent of the gross domestic product and supplying over 80 percent of the country's foreign trade.

The daily calorie intake is about 2,430 calories. The basic diet consists of grains, plantains, root crops, beans, peas, and peanuts.

The major event of 1964 was the announcement of Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan. The Plan calls for an expenditure of \$690 million on economic development and agricultural transformation over a 15-year period, 1965-80. Of the total \$690 million expenditures, \$325 million must be obtained from private overseas investment, if the plan is to succeed.

The program for economic expansion is aimed at achieving an increase in the country's gross domestic product of 6.9 percent a year between 1965 and 1970. The gross domestic product target for 1970 calls for \$952 million, and \$1.8 billion by 1980.

#### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in Tanzania during 1963/64 increased about 6 percent over the near-record output of the previous year. Agricultural output is expected to increase further in 1964/65.

Production of sisal in 1963/64 was 217,000 metric tons valued at \$64 million, of which 90 percent was produced on large-scale plantations. The 1964/65 crop is expected to be 224,000 tons. Clove production in 1963/64 was 44.5 million pounds, an increase of 32 million pounds over 1962/63. The 1963/64 crop was an on-year in the clove production cycle.

Cotton production during 1963/64 rose to 47,000 metric tons from 38,000 tons in 1962/63, due to favorable weather conditions and increased acreage.

Coffee production during 1963/64 was 34,000 metric tons--up from 28,000 tons in 1962/63.

Large crops of sorghum, millet, and corn--the most important domestic food crops--were harvested in 1963/64. The 1964/65 grain crops will likely be larger.

#### Foreign Trade

Approximately 80 percent of Tanzania's export earnings are derived from the sale of agricultural products. Sisal, cloves, cotton, cashew nuts, and coffee provide about 60 percent of the value of all exports annually.

Tanzania's exports in 1963 zoomed to an alltime high of \$178 million compared with \$150 million in 1962. Improved world prices of sisal and coffee in most of 1964 contributed heavily to this record value of export sales.

In 1963 the United States was Tanzania's fourth leading customer for exports and continues to be Tanzania's major customer for coffee, taking over 12,000 tons annually, valued at approximately \$10 million.

The value of total imports was \$120 million in 1963 and \$112 million in 1962. The major share--approximately 25 percent--of all imports comes from Kenya and Uganda under the East African Common Market arrangement, which constitutes a de facto customs union of the three countries. Imports from the United States were valued at only \$1 million.

## KENYA

About 75 percent of Kenya's present population of 9.1 million is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Kenya is the world's leading producer of pyrethrum, supplying over 60 percent of the world's output annually. Coffee, sisal, tea, and pyrethrum occupy a dominant position in the country's trade and economy, representing 43 percent of the total value of all exports in 1963.

Kenya is the least dependent on agriculture of the East African countries. Agriculture accounts for less than half of the country's gross domestic product. But Kenya is the region's major manufacturing and business center. About 10 percent of the national income is derived from manufacturing despite a lack of large primary power resources. Kenya also obtains substantial income from tourist trade and from commercial and other services performed for Uganda and Tanzania.

The country's agricultural economy is characterized by an adequate subsistence diet but with low per capita income, limited use of fertilizers, tractors, farm machinery, insecticides, etc., by the African farmers; and dependence upon exports of primary products for a major part of its cash income, government revenue, and foreign exchange earnings. Natural resources for growth are limited.

In July 1964, Kenya launched a Six-Year Development Plan aimed at increasing its gross domestic product from \$680.4 million in 1962 to about \$1 billion by 1970, an increase of 5.2 percent a year over the 1964-70 period.

A substantial amount of the projected increase in the gross domestic product is expected to come from the agricultural sector, which in 1963 produced about 40 percent of the gross domestic product and about 70 percent of the total value of Kenya's exports.

Kenya's agricultural development plan is aimed at specific targets which will be achieved through the transformation of subsistence crops to cash crops, livestock development, irrigation projects, and land reclamation. These developments are expected to result in marketed crop and livestock production valued at about \$222 million by 1970, an increase of about 60 percent over 1963.

### Agricultural Production

Kenya emerged from 1963 with an expanding agricultural economy. There is considerable potential for continuing improvement in agricultural output, particularly in livestock production. Agricultural output in 1963/64 was about 1 percent above the previous year and a further 3 percent increase is estimated for 1964/65. Coffee production in 1963/64 amounted to 44,000 metric tons, a 16 percent increase in output over 1962/63. Coffee production for 1964/65 is estimated at a record 48,000 metric tons.

Sisal production was at a high level of 68,000 tons, a 6 percent increase in output over a year earlier. Tea production made a new high of 18,000 metric tons, a 2,000 ton increase. Pyrethrum production in 1963/64 was 12,000 metric tons, an increase of 1,000 tons over 1962/63.

Large crops of corn--the most important domestic food crop--and wheat were harvested in 1963/64. Milk production, at 700,000 tons, was up from 680,000 tons in 1962/63; output of meat equaled the level of the previous year, 277,000 tons.

## Foreign Trade

The value of Kenya's exports in 1963 totaled \$178 million, up from \$155 million in 1962; approximately 70 percent was agricultural. This rise in export value was due primarily to an increase in the world price of sisal and also to an increase in the sales of tea and coffee. The United Kingdom continues to be Kenya's best customer and major supplier. Other good customers include West Germany, Uganda, Tanzania, and the United States. In 1963, Kenya exported commodities worth \$8.5 million to the United States, representing \$3 million of pyrethrum extract and dried flowers; tea, \$2 million; coffee, \$1.6 million; and other products, \$1.9 million.

The value of total imports in 1963 was \$296 million of which \$32 million consisted of agricultural imports. Of the 1963 agricultural imports, approximately 60 percent consisted of sugar, beer and wines, vegetable oils, and dairy products. Uganda, the United Kingdom, and Tanzania are the principal suppliers. In 1963, Kenya imported from the United States \$14 million in agricultural and nonagricultural commodities.

Kenya's agricultural policy is to increase production to maintain a high degree of self-sufficiency in foods including sugar, and to obtain the maximum possible amount of foreign exchange needed for economic development. Strong emphasis is being given to increasing the production of export crops--particularly tea, sisal, and pyrethrum; new coffee plantings are prohibited at present in Kenya.

## UGANDA

Uganda, a landlocked country, had a population of 7.3 million in 1964, increasing at a rate of 2.5 percent annually. Uganda is the most heavily dependent upon farm production of all East African countries. Agricultural activities account for about 60 percent of the gross domestic product and 90 percent of total exports. Agriculture, mainly subsistence type farming, supports over 95 percent of the population.

The basic diet consists of sorghum and millet, corn, cassava, plantains, pulses, and sweetpotatoes. Sixty percent of the land area under cultivation is used to produce food for local consumption.

## Agricultural Production

Uganda's agricultural production index in 1963/64 rose 2 percent above the previous record a year earlier. A 3 percent increase over 1963/64 is expected for 1964/65.

Coffee and cotton production occupy a dominant role in the country's trade and cash economy. Coffee production in 1963/64 was 168,000 metric tons, a decrease from 1962/63 production of 177,000 tons. Uganda's agricultural policy is to stabilize coffee production slightly above the country's International Coffee Agreement quota and to concentrate on improving quality.

Cotton lint production in 1963/64 was 69,000 metric tons (317,000 bales), up from 65,000 tons (297,000 bales) in 1962/63.

Tea, Uganda's new export crop, is expected to be an important cash earner for the country. Production in 1963/64 amounted to 6,000 metric tons. Until recently, the development of Uganda's tea industry took place largely on non-African estates. Sugar is gaining in importance as a cash crop for Uganda; production in 1963/64 was 127,000 metric tons, an increase of 13 percent in output over the year before. In 1963/64, about 2,300 tons of tobacco were produced, almost entirely by African farmers.

In 1963/64, an estimated 6 million acres were planted in plantains, millet, corn, peanuts, beans, sweetpotatoes, and cassava. A substantial amount of food crop production is in mixed plantings. Agricultural policy encourages farmers to grow whatever crop is most profitable and best suited to the soil and climatic conditions.

Peanuts are of particular importance since they are grown in many parts of the country. They are used both for food and as an export crop, and they maintain soil fertility. Plans are to raise the area of peanut cultivation from the present estimated 400,000 acres and to improve quality by introducing better cultivation methods and grading systems.

Livestock production in 1963/64 remained at about the year-earlier level; however, milk production showed a gain of 5,000 tons over 1962/63. Imports of dairy products from Kenya continue at substantial levels.

#### Foreign Trade

Approximately 86 percent of Uganda's exports consist of agricultural products. Coffee and cotton production for world markets will remain the bread-and-butter of Uganda's economy and trade for the foreseeable future. In 1963/64, coffee (46 percent) and cotton (24 percent) represented 70 percent of Uganda's total exports.

The value of total exports in 1963 was \$167 million, a rise of \$42 million over 1962; agricultural exports made up \$144 million of total exports in 1963. The United States is Uganda's major coffee customer, in 1963 purchasing over 70,000 metric tons valued at about \$38 million. Agricultural exports, mainly sugar, vegetable oils, tobacco, and cereals to Kenya and Tanzania, represent about 15 percent of the total value of all exports annually. The major share of agricultural imports comes from Kenya and Tanzania under the East African Common Market arrangement. The United States share of Uganda's imports is negligible, representing about 2.4 percent annually.

Uganda's foreign agricultural policy is directed toward maintaining its position in the world market for coffee and cotton. It is of prime concern that these two export crops earn the foreign exchange necessary to support the economy of the country. Long-term goals, however, also stress increased output of tea, sugar, and sisal for export.

#### MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is the world's second largest producer and exporter of cashew nuts. Total agricultural output accounts for an estimated 65 percent of gross domestic product and supplies about 80 percent of the value of exports. Since 1959 Mozambique has had a moderate but increasing balance-of-payments deficit, despite the large income from rail, port, and other services supplied to Rhodesia, South Africa, and other countries.

The diet is high in cassava, sorghums, and corn, and low in animal proteins. However, substantial quantities of beans and peas, peanuts, and coconuts are produced and consumed. Supplies of wheat, wine, olive oil, dairy products, meat, fresh and canned deciduous fruit, and fish must be partially obtained abroad.

A province of Portugal, Mozambique has been allocated nearly \$188 million in that country's 3-year economic development plan for 1963-65. But less than \$29 million of Mozambique's allocation is for agriculture, livestock, and fishery development.

## Agricultural Production

With the exception of tea, the major cash crops--cotton, sugar, cashew nuts, sisal, and copra--increased in volume in 1963 and 1964. Cotton production increased from 135,000 bales in 1962/63 to 170,000 bales the following year; a further increase is expected for 1964/65. Raw sugar output is now about 181,000 metric tons annually. Production of cashew nuts, about 140,000 metric tons in 1963, has almost doubled in recent years. The 1964 sisal crop is estimated at 32,000 metric tons. Copra production has held at about 65,000 metric tons for the past 4 years but coconut oil production and exports have increased. Tea production fell to 19 million pounds in 1963 from 23 million pounds in 1961.

The 1964 cassava crop is estimated at about 4 million tons; estimated corn output went up from 350,000 to 360,000 tons; milled rice, 49,000 tons; and wheat, about 15,000 tons.

## Agricultural Inputs

Only a few thousand tons of fertilizers are used annually on European farms and plantations, but plans have been approved for a fertilizer factory near Nova Sofala. The number of tractors on farms is unknown. Substantial numbers of farmers in tsetse-free areas use oxen for plowing and cultivating.

A new sugar plantation in operation near Lourenzo Marques is expected to boost sugar production by 30,000 tons by 1966. Mozambique's first sugar refinery will be established in the near future. A new settlement in the Gurue region and the opening of a new tea factory will probably stimulate tea production and exports. The first insecticide manufacturing plant was recently opened.

Agreements concluded between South Africa and Portugal in October 1964 include the long established Mozambique Convention, covering the use of Mozambique's railway, port, and other facilities; cold storage facilities for South African, Rhodesian, and Mozambique citrus in Lourenzo Marques; laborers from Mozambique working in South Africa; use of rivers of mutual importance; and other development matters of interest to South Africa, Angola, and Mozambique.

## Foreign Trade

The value of Mozambique's six principal agricultural exports--cashew nuts, raw cotton, sisal, copra, raw sugar, and tea--rose from \$60.3 million in 1962 to \$65.3 million in 1963, and in the first 9 months of 1964 had exceeded the levels of January-September 1963. Exports of cotton and raw sugar go mainly to Portugal. Cashew nuts are Mozambique's primary earner of foreign exchange outside of the escudo area, and the second most valuable export.

Imports of wine, wheat, fish, dairy products, meat and meat preparations, olive oil, and deciduous fruits are valued at between \$20 million and \$22 million a year. This is about 16 percent of the value of all imports.

In 1963 wheat imports, nearly 47,000 metric tons, mainly originated in the United States; in 1964, however, Mozambique purchased most of its wheat from Australia and Argentina. Because of drought and other adverse growing conditions affecting the domestic crop, corn imports from South Africa and Angola were expected to reach 35,000 tons in 1964--approximately the 1963 level. About 10,000 tons of dairy products were imported in 1963.

The United States is Mozambique's primary market for sisal. Other major U. S. agricultural imports are cashew kernels, cashew shell liquid, and tea. U. S. farm exports to Mozambique are largely limited to wheat.

#### MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Over 90 percent of the Malagasy Republic's 6 million people are engaged in a largely subsistence agriculture, which brings in 80 percent of the national income. This country annually produces half of the world supply of vanilla beans. Robusta coffee, however, is its most valuable export crop. Sisal and rice also are major earners of foreign exchange.

In addition to rice, cassava, sweetpotatoes, bananas, corn, and pulses are the principal food crops grown. Per capita intake of food averages about 2,400 calories a day. The basic diet of the indigenous population is high in starchy foods and lacks animal proteins.

A major event of 1964 was the launching of the Five-Year Plan for Economic Development. This plan calls for a 62 percent increase in crop production, a 75 percent increase in livestock production, and a 70 percent increase in forest products.

#### Agricultural Production

Agricultural production in 1963/64 was 3 percent above the previous record high a year earlier; a further 2 percent rise is forecast for 1964/65. Per capita production, however, was virtually unchanged.

Rice is the principal food crop in the country. Production in 1963/64 was estimated at 1.3 million metric tons and the same is forecast for 1964/65. Coffee production was 54,000 metric tons in 1963/64, a drop of 10 percent below 1962/63. Vanilla bean production in 1963/64 was 850 metric tons (1.9 million pounds). Preliminary estimates for the 1964 vanilla bean crop place output at 950 metric tons. Sugar production reached an alltime high of 117,000 metric tons in 1963/64, an increase of 26 percent over 1962/63.

#### Foreign Trade

Vanilla beans, coffee, rice, and sugar represent over 50 percent of the value of all exports annually. France, Malagasy Republic's major customer, takes more than half of the country's total exports each year. As a former colony of France, Malagasy Republic has attained associate membership in the European Common Market. It thus has free access to the markets of the six European members of the EEC and is developing its commercial agricultural policy with this in mind.

Total exports were \$82.1 million in 1963, a 13 percent drop in value from 1962. This decline was primarily due to reduced sales of coffee, down 21 percent; vanilla beans, down 51 percent; and rice, down 40 percent. On the plus side, sugar was up 38 percent and sisal up 63 percent.

The value of Malagasy Republic's imports in 1963 was \$127.4 million, up 4 percent over 1962. Over 70 percent of Malagasy Republic's total imports are from France.

Imports from the United States, consisting mainly of nonagricultural products, amount to only \$2 million annually. However, the United States is an important market for a number of Malagasy Republic's exports, and is the largest buyer of vanilla, and second to France in purchases of coffee.

## MAURITIUS AND REUNION

The economies of Mauritius and Reunion, small densely populated islands in the Indian Ocean, are largely dependent upon sugar. About a third of their imports are agricultural; rice is the largest item. Mauritius (an internally self-governing British Colony) receives about 95 percent of its export earnings from sugar and molasses. Reunion (an overseas Department of France) has a more diversified economy, including vanilla and essential oils.

Both islands had record sugar crops in 1963/64; Mauritius produced an estimated 733,000 metric tons and Reunion 252,000 tons. Preliminary estimates indicate smaller sugar crops for the 1964/65 season just ended. Reunion is expected to produce about 225,000 tons. Mauritius' production for 1964/65 is estimated at 557,000 tons. Much of the reduction in Mauritius and Reunion sugar production is the result of cyclone damage and other adverse growing conditions in early 1964.

The principal sugar markets for Mauritius are the United Kingdom and Canada, but 60,435 metric tons were imported by the United States in 1963. For Reunion sugar, the main markets are France and other franc-zone countries.

## REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

The year 1963 was the most nearly normal period for the Congo since attainment of independence in 1960. United Nations troops of various countries had all left the Congo by June 30, 1964.

New rebellions subsequently broke out in eastern and northern Congo, with rebel headquarters at Stanleyville on the Congo River. The rebellions seriously disrupted production and marketing of agricultural products.

The Congo still has the greatest economic potential in central and west Africa. A large part of this economic potential consists of its ability to grow a wide range of tropical and temperate zone crops for both export and home consumption. But, progress obviously depends first on restoration of elemental rights of life and property.

While cotton growing in the Congo has gone down dramatically, new factories for spinning, weaving, and dying cotton textiles are being constructed. There are 50,000 spindles operating in Leopoldville and another 22,000 being installed. Cotton mills in Albertville and Stanleyville have an additional 35,000 spindles. The current expansion should make the country self-sufficient in textiles by some time in 1965. The Congo, normally a cotton exporting nation, will probably have to import lint cotton as raw material for its mills.

### Agricultural Production

The foggy picture of agricultural production in the Congo was further clouded by bloody rebellion in late 1964 in some of the most productive areas. Included in these were some of the best coffee, palm oil and palm kernel, and cotton areas. Also, output of tobacco, tea, pyrethrum, quinine, papain, and some other tropical products were probably further reduced by rebel activity in the east.

Disruption of production of subsistence food crops and the destruction of transport facilities in parts of the northern and eastern Congo have caused severe food shortages in certain areas. In Kivu Central Province the 1964 rice crop, usually 30,000 tons, was damaged or was not harvested due to rebel operations. Conditions are so insecure that some of the 1965 rice crop there may not get planted.

Commercial sugar production in the Congo is concentrated at the Moerbeke plantation and mill in the western Congo and on the eastern border at the Sucraf plantation and mill. The Sucraf operation was occupied for some months by the rebel forces. No cane cutting was done in 1964 and the mill itself was attacked by Congolese Army planes.

Production of beef and other meat is probably about two-thirds the pre-independence level. The Congo is still heavily dependent on imports of meat.

Prior to the Stanleyville rebellion, which was reputed to cover from one-sixth to one-third of the Congo's total area, rural dwellers probably were still largely feeding themselves from their own food crops. Furthermore, they were likely producing enough food for the normal urban population. However, many farmers had fled to the cities or to the bush for safety, or produced only enough food to supply their own needs. For these reasons, large quantities of food have been brought in under the U. S. Food for Peace program.

Despite its troubles, the Congo has been able to maintain or increase production of some crops, such as cocoa and rubber.

### Foreign Trade

Statistics on 1963 exports and imports are the most complete since independence. Theoretically, they include exports from and imports into all areas of the country. Figures on the more important items are shown in tables 17 and 18.

The 1964 rebellions reduced agricultural exports for 1964 perhaps 20-25 percent. Unless cleared up rapidly, the rebellions may cause an even greater drop in agricultural production and exports in 1965.

## CAMEROON

Agriculture is the mainstay of Cameroon's economy. More than 90 percent of the population makes its living from farming. Agriculture is mainly for subsistence, since only 10 to 15 percent of the production enters the market. Yet, export crops, chiefly cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, bananas, rubber, and peanuts, are the country's principal foreign exchange earners.

Midyear 1964 population was estimated at 4.4 million.

### Agricultural Production

Agricultural production during the 1963/64 crop year continued to increase as new records were obtained for many crops, including the main export crops of cocoa, coffee, and cotton.

Preliminary estimates for the 1964/65 crop year indicate agricultural production will increase by nearly 2 percent over 1963/64. Production records are again predicted for coffee as well as many of the subsistence crops. Cotton and cocoa production for 1964/65 will probably remain at the 1963/64 record-high level.

Cocoa is Cameroon's greatest earner of foreign exchange. The present harvest is predicted to be 90,000 metric tons, the same as the record 1963/64 crop.

Early in 1964 the government of Cameroon set new and higher prices for the 1964/65 cocoa crop. The price was set for East Cameroon at 85 CFA francs (246.853 CFA francs = \$1.00) per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) for superior cocoa at Douala and 80 francs for ordinary cocoa. This is 10 francs higher than the 1963/64 price for superior cocoa and 8 francs higher for ordinary cocoa.

Coffee production increased in 1963/64. Production was estimated at 51,000 metric tons compared with 50,000 tons in 1962/63. Preliminary estimates for 1964/65 indicate still greater output, perhaps to 52,000 metric tons. Output of cotton lint climbed to 15,000 metric tons in 1963/64, a gain of over 25 percent from the previous year. The recent increase in cotton production is said to be due mainly to higher yields per acre.

Excellent crops of cocoa, coffee, and cotton have been reported for 1963/64. But production of exportable bananas has been decreasing, largely because of damage from panama disease. Banana production is expected to remain low until a program for replanting more disease-resistant varieties is completed and plans for more comprehensive spraying are implemented.

A new agricultural and industrial combine has been established to refine sugar. Production is scheduled to start in 1967 with an annual minimum production of 10,000 metric tons.

#### Foreign Trade

Trade data are available for only East Cameroon, one of the two federated states which make up the Federal Republic of the Cameroon. In 1963, total exports from East Cameroon were \$118.3 million, while imports totaled \$109.0 million. More than 70 percent of all exports are agricultural, while agricultural products make up only 15 percent of imports. Nearly half of the value of agricultural exports is from cocoa; next in value are coffee and cotton. Principal agricultural imports are wheat flour, sugar, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables. France is the principal trading partner, taking more than half of Cameroon's exports and supplying more than half its imports.

U. S. imports from East Cameroon were valued at \$6.2 million in 1963, of which \$5.0 million were agricultural. Coffee and cocoa were the principal items. During the same period the United States exported to East Cameroon products valued at \$3.8 million. Agricultural products (mainly tobacco and rice) accounted for \$523,000.

#### NIGERIA

Nigeria has the largest population of all African countries--close to 56 million people in 1964. Over four-fifths of the population depend on agriculture, forestry, and fisheries for livelihood. Since traditional farming methods prevail throughout most of Nigeria, commercial fertilizers, insecticides, and modern agricultural tools and machinery are not used extensively. Nigerian farmers produce nearly all the food required for domestic consumption. In addition there are large surpluses of agricultural commodities for export.

Per capita food consumption is estimated at about 2,450 calories a day. The diet is primarily composed of yams, cassava, grain sorghums, palm oil, peanuts, plantains, and bananas. Consumption of animal protein is relatively low.

## Agricultural Production

Nigeria's total agricultural production index increased from 129 in the 1962/63 crop year to 131 in 1963/64; the forecast for 1964/65 is 139. On a per capita basis the production index was 108 in 1962/63, 107 in 1963/64, and is expected to reach 111 for 1964/65. (1952/53-1954/55 = 100). Principal food crops include yams, cassava, plantains and bananas, peanuts, sorghum and millet, corn, rice, beans and peas, palm oil, and cocoa. Except for corn and peanuts, each of these crops increased in volume in 1963/64 over the previous year. On the basis of more favorable weather in the peanut producing areas of the north and the cocoa producing areas of the west, near-record peanut and record cocoa crops are forecast for 1964/65.

Cocoa production is estimated at 270,000 metric tons, 23 percent higher than the previous year's excellent crop. In addition to favorable weather last season the increase in production also resulted from greater use of insecticides and other disease control techniques.

Crude rubber, cotton lint, tobacco, and kola nuts are the main nonfood crops grown. Kola nuts are produced primarily for large internal cash markets. Rubber production, at 60,000 tons in 1962/63, was three times the 1952/53-1954/55 average. Cotton output in the same period increased by more than 85 percent. The small tobacco crop has remained static at about 14,000 tons annually in recent years.

Nigeria's cattle population is roughly estimated at from 10 million to 11 million head. Because of the presence of tsetse fly in southern Nigeria, most cattle are raised in the northern region. Goats are very numerous throughout the country; their total is estimated at close to 40 million. Sheep are believed to average between 6 million and 8 million; swine--mainly found in the south--about 1 million. Established nomadic and seminomadic ways of handling livestock are among the problems that must be overcome before an annual increase of 5 percent in livestock production, as envisaged in Nigeria's Six-Year Development Plan, can be realized.

## Foreign Trade

Official Nigerian statistics show that imports for the first 5 months of 1964 reached a record level of \$283 million--an increase of 26 percent over the comparable period of 1963. Exports also reached a new high, increasing 21 percent to \$272 million.

Total Nigerian imports for 1964, taking into account the rising demand induced by buoyant economic conditions and the dampening effect of new duty increases, may reach \$600 million to \$625 million as against \$581 million in 1963. Exports are likely to approximate \$590 million compared with \$517 million in 1963.

Three-fourths of all exports, by value, are of agricultural commodities. Nigeria is historically the world's leading exporter of peanuts, palm oil, and palm kernels and is the world's second largest supplier of cocoa beans. Cocoa exports increased in 1964 over 1963; slight increases in exports of palm oil and palm kernels were expected. Peanut exports were down in 1964, but this decline was partially compensated for by an increase in exports of peanut oil and cake, due to the larger quantities crushed locally in 1964. Exports of cotton lint were further reduced in 1964 by increased domestic consumption.

Nigeria is one of the United States' largest markets in Africa for cash sales of agricultural products. Nigeria's total agricultural imports in 1963 amounted to \$48.7 million. Those from the United States were mainly wheat and wheat flour, \$9,201,000; tobacco \$3,144,000; rice, \$140,000; vegetables, \$132,000; and meat, \$115,000.

## GHANA

There were a number of significant economic developments in Ghana last year.

On May 13, 1964, the diversion tunnel at the Akosombo dam on the Volta River was closed and the lake behind the dam began to fill. First electricity is expected to be generated by the hydroelectric dynamos in September 1965. Construction is underway on the smelter at Tema which will convert alumina to aluminum. This smelter will be the largest single user of electric power from the Volta River Scheme.

In March 1964, Ghana's Seven-Year Development Plan was announced. To cover the years 1963/64 through 1969/70, it places great stress on socialist development of the economy. The government of Ghana expects state, cooperative, and workers' brigade farms to produce most of the increases in agricultural output under the plan.

Due in part to the accelerated rate of economic development, Ghana lacks foreign exchange.

### Agricultural Production

Due largely to the spectacular cocoa crop, agricultural production in 1964/65 is expected to be 11 percent above the previous year.

Production of cocoa beans is the foundation of Ghana's economy. Favorable weather and intensified disease control raised the 1964/65 cocoa crop to an estimated 570,000 tons, 27 percent higher than the previous record crop of 1963/64. Ghana is expected to produce 38 percent of world production of cocoa beans this crop year.

Price paid to cocoa farmers by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board continues at the rate of 54 shillings per head load of 60 pounds (12.6 U. S. cents per pound).

The government has reinstituted a program to cut out cocoa trees diseased with "swollen shoot". The previous cut-out program was put on a voluntary basis in 1962, and results were not as positive as desired. Under the new program, the government will furnish laborers to cut old trees and will furnish new cocoa seedlings, but will not pay a subsidy. A subsidy for each tree cut out was a feature of the program in operation before 1962.

Spraying of cocoa trees with an American-made insecticide has begun in certain areas. This insecticide has been found effective against capsid insects, which, in some cocoa areas, have become resistant to insecticides previously used.

A new "Tafo" cocoa variety, a hybrid of the Amazonian and Tetteh Quarshie varieties, has been announced by the Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo. It is reported to begin production at 3 years of age rather than the 5 to 7 years of trees now bearing in Ghana. Groves planted to the new variety reportedly will produce as much as 200 pounds more per acre of dry cocoa beans than varieties now being harvested.

Ghana has joined the International Coffee Agreement. The Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board has raised the price paid coffee growers from 48 to 60 shillings per head load (11.2 to 14 U. S. cents per pound). While coffee production in Ghana is quite small in relation to cocoa production, it is increasing in importance from year to year.

A sugar mill with a capacity of 24,000 long tons (24,400 metric tons) of sugar is under construction at Asutsuare. Production of sugar from sugarcane is expected to begin in early 1966. Twenty-eight Ghanaians have been sent to Cuba and Poland to become adept in methods of sugar production. Another sugar mill at Komenda is being built in cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

### Foreign Trade

Ghana continues to have an unfavorable trade balance. In 1963 the value of total imports was \$365.2 million, up from \$333.5 million the previous year. In the same period the value of exports decreased from \$322.1 million to \$299.2 million. Ghana's deteriorating trade balance is associated mainly with the nonagricultural sector of the economy.

Over two-thirds of Ghana's exports are agricultural products. Agricultural exports in 1963 were valued at \$206 million, virtually unchanged from the \$205 million in 1962. Cocoa beans, cocoa paste, and cocoa butter accounted for \$200 million of these exports.

Exports of cocoa beans from Ghana during 1964 totaled 387,625 metric tons compared with 410,673 tons the previous year. The decline is attributed to suspension of sales in mid-October, as ordered by the Cocoa Producers' Alliance, which resulted in sharply curtailed exports during November and December. Despite smaller total shipments, exports to the United States, Ghana's largest customer for cocoa, were up sharply from 1963 levels.

Ghana's imports of agricultural commodities in 1963 were valued at \$40.4 million--a substantial reduction from \$69.2 million for 1961 and \$61.2 million for 1962.

In 1963 the United States exported agricultural products valued at \$7.8 million to Ghana, down from \$11.0 million in 1962. Largest item was rice valued at \$4.0 million, down from \$8.1 million in 1962. However, the value of U. S. exports to Ghana of wheat flour, dairy products, tobacco, and tallow was up from 1962.

U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Ghana in 1963 were valued at \$41.7 million, down from \$49.4 million in 1962. Cocoa beans account for 99 percent of these imports.

Ghana's government believes that it can wield a more effective influence on the price of cocoa if processing and storage can be arranged within the country rather than in the chief consuming countries of Western Europe and North America. It has bought a 51 percent interest in the British-owned West African Mills, Ltd., at Takoradi and has arranged for the construction of two additional mills at Tema and Takoradi. All these mills produce (or will produce) cocoa butter, cocoa powder, cocoa liquor, and byproducts.

Ghana has also been a leader in forming the Cocoa Producers' Alliance. The charter was signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in September 1964. Later in 1964, Ghana was assigned a permanent export quota of 439,000 long tons (446,046 metric tons). Because stocks in consuming countries are believed large, Ghana will have a temporary annual quota of 396,100 long tons (402,457 metric tons). The reference price (below which the producing countries will not sell) is 190 shillings per cwt. of 112 pounds (23 3/4 U. S. cents per pound).

Early in December 1964, it was announced that each member country will destroy some of its cocoa stocks. It was reported that 700 long tons (711 metric) of cocoa beans were burned in Ghana in December.

Due to shortage of foreign exchange, all 1964 import licenses were suspended in February 1964 except those for rice, flour, sugar, and milk. Most of these import licenses were later reinstated but for smaller quantities. The licensing authorities have suggested that importers, where possible, obtain their supplies from Communist Bloc countries with which Ghana has trade agreements.

Plans are going ahead for the change to decimal currency scheduled for July 1965. The present pounds, shillings, and pence system is like that of the British currency system. Under the new plan, 1 present penny will equal 1 pesewa and 100 pesewas will equal 1 cedi (\$1.17).

#### IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast economy continues to boom, due mostly to increased agricultural production and higher prices for farm products (especially coffee). The country is in a favorable foreign exchange position and its CFA francs are easily converted to other world currencies.

Some additional industry is being established. A \$12 million petroleum refinery, to use imported crude oil, is under construction.

The founders of the African Development Bank have chosen Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, as headquarters for the new bank.

#### Agricultural Production

In 1963/64 the index of agricultural production for the Ivory Coast rose slightly above the previous year; but there was a decline in per capita output. This was mainly due to decreased yields of yams, cassava, and plantains, crops upon which subsistence production is largely based. However, coffee production for 1963/64 reached the unprecedented high of 261,000 tons. Output for 1964/65 is estimated at about 80 percent of the 1963/64 crop. The Ivory Coast is Africa's largest and world's third largest grower of coffee.

Cocoa production in 1963/64 was over 13 percent above the average of the preceding 4 years. If the 1964/65 cocoa bean estimate of 135,000 tons is fulfilled, it will set a new record for the country. The Ivory Coast is now the world's fourth largest cocoa producer.

Production of bananas and pineapples continues to increase. In 1964/65 subsistence food crops are expected to increase enough to keep up with population growth.

In the Abidjan area, reconstituted milk is being made in a plant opened in early 1963. The plant uses butterfat from Denmark and dry skim milk from EEC countries.

The government is trying to reduce economic dependence on coffee and cocoa. Emphasis is on improvement of the quality of these crops rather than on increasing the quantity produced. The government wishes to expand production of such commodities as palm oil and palm kernels, cotton, copra, and rubber.

#### Foreign Trade

For several years the French coffee purchase agreement with the Ivory Coast was considered of paramount importance. However, when the world price of Robusta coffee (the kind grown in the Ivory Coast) rose above the agreement price, the agreement itself became outdated and was canceled in June 1964.

At present, Ivory Coast coffee is sold at world prices and France is not obligated to buy any certain tonnage of coffee from the Ivory Coast (or any other franc zone supplier).

The Ivory Coast has agreed to join the Cocoa Producers' Alliance, which hopes to keep the price of cocoa beans at a stable level, by withholding beans from the market if necessary.

In 1963 the Ivory Coast became mainland Africa's largest exporter of bananas; shipments amounted to 133,000 tons. Italy is providing a new market of some importance for Ivory Coast bananas. Formerly, Italy was largely supplied with Somalian bananas by the recently abolished Italian banana monopoly.

In 1963, the United States continued to be the Ivory Coast's second best customer (after France) for coffee and cocoa. During 1963, the Ivory Coast exported 39,000 metric tons of green coffee and 22,000 metric tons of cocoa beans to the United States.

On March 10, 1964, the Ivory Coast entered into a P. L. 480 Title I agreement to import from the United States 20,000 metric tons of milled rice and 5,000 tons of inedible tallow.

#### LIBERIA

The estimated 1964/65 index of total Liberian farm production remained at the 1963/64 level. There was a decline of 1 percent in per capita farm output.

The vast majority of Liberian farmers produce on a subsistence level, interested only in meeting their basic needs; changes to more productive methods undoubtedly will be slow. Nevertheless, the government is making efforts through "Operation Production" to upgrade quantity and quality of farm output. The priority objective of the program is the elimination of rice import requirements. The government is also striving for increased production and quality improvements for fruits and vegetables, cassava, sugarcane, peanuts, and tobacco. Plans are to offer technical assistance, distribute improved seed, construct market access roads, and encourage the establishment of processing facilities for agricultural products.

#### Agricultural Production

Rice is the most important staple food grown in Liberia. However, locally produced rice is not sufficient to meet the demand and additional large quantities are imported. Although there is the potential for a substantial increase in Liberian rice production, it is not likely to materialize rapidly due to the absence of effective means of communication and the entrenched attitudes of traditional producers.

Other main food crops are cassava, bananas, plantains, yams, sweetpotatoes, and palm oil. Rubber is the most important nonfood item produced.

Official statistics show a decline in 1963 rubber production to 40,938 metric tons from 44,625 tons a year earlier. According to the Government of Liberia, this decline resulted from (1) an 11-day strike at the largest plantation, (2) some smaller Liberian producers being squeezed out by declining rubber prices and an increasing labor cost, and (3) the largest plantation's program of replacing lower yielding trees with improved varieties, which temporarily reduces total production.

There are reported to be 33 poultry producers in Liberia with a total of 53,000 laying hens. Broiler production reached an estimated 200,000 pounds in 1963. There are approximately 60 commercial producers engaged in both egg and broiler production.

The total number of cattle has been estimated at 13,240, with the heaviest concentrations in the extreme northwestern and southeastern parts of the country. In general these cattle are slaughtered and consumed locally. The cattle are mostly native types kept on open pasture. However, efforts are being made to improve local cattle through crossbreeding in an attempt to expand the livestock industry. Some live animals are driven in from adjacent countries.

A modern slaughter plant for livestock and poultry is under construction in Monrovia and should be completed soon. The plant is being built with a Yugoslav loan and by Yugoslav technicians. The cost reportedly will be \$550,000 repayable in 8 years with interest of 3 percent. The plant supposedly will import live cattle for slaughtering and processing, hopefully switching to local animals as the industry develops.

### Foreign Trade

There has been an uptrend in rice imports in recent years, credited to a relatively high level of heavy construction, such as road building, necessary to develop the now-important iron mining industry. Large numbers of people from tribal villages were employed. These people who formerly produced their own rice became consumers of imported rice furnished by their employers. Now that the heavy construction phase is over, many of the unemployed workers reportedly have drifted back to their former villages and will again produce their traditional subsistence diets, including rice. As a result, imports may level off or decline.

Liberia continues to be a good outlet for U. S. agricultural products, taking about \$7 million to \$8 million worth annually. In addition to basic items such as rice, a wide range of processed agricultural items are imported including canned and frozen meats and poultry, canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, and other packaged convenience foods and cigarettes.

The United States is also a major outlet for Liberian exports, the most important of which is rubber. Liberia supplies about one-third of U. S. latex imports and 5 percent of crude rubber imports. Liberia also exports palm kernels, coffee, and cocoa.

## SENEGAL

An estimated 33 percent of Senegal's gross national product comes from agriculture, 40 percent from commerce, and less than 20 percent from manufacturing.

Although not the world's largest peanut producing country, Senegal is the most dependent on peanut exports to earn foreign exchange. Peanuts make up 70 to 80 percent of the value of Senegal's total exports.

Other main food crops are grain sorghums, cassava, sweetpotatoes, rice, corn, and vegetables.

Two new foreign exchange earners, phosphate and canned fish, are beginning to contribute to Senegal's overall economy.

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production for 1964/65 is estimated at almost 4 percent above 1963/64 with per capita production going up above 1 percent. The peanut harvest is estimated at 953,000 metric tons for 1964/65, a rise of 5 percent over 1963/64, but slightly below the record 1961/62 crop.

With the exception of rice, all other major crops showed moderate gains last year over the previous season. Output of rice is estimated at about 95 percent of the 1963/64 record production.

#### Agricultural Inputs

Senegal wishes to improve its agriculture by improving peanut yields on a constant acreage; diversifying crops, particularly by increasing the output of rice, millet, and vegetables; by the introduction of cotton; and by developing its livestock resources.

Senegal has joined five other African countries (Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon) in a campaign to reduce the number of quelea birds (weaver birds). These small, finch-like birds are very destructive to rice, millet, grain sorghum, and other crops.

Senegal has also joined three nearby countries (Mauritania, Mali, and Guinea) in a plan to develop the Senegal River Basin. While specific objectives and means are still to be worked out, development of agriculture is included, along with improvement of navigation and production of electricity.

There has been a considerable increase in Senegalese egg production in recent years.

#### Foreign Trade

Under the terms of its permanent association with the European Economic Community, which went into effect in June 1964, Senegal is required to reduce prices of its export products (chiefly peanuts) to world prices. However, the proposed price reduction will not become effective for at least a year. Under terms of an agreement with France signed in August 1964, Senegal will sell France a slightly larger tonnage of peanuts (483,000 metric tons, shelled basis) than in 1963. Of this amount, 200,000 tons are to be shipped to France as shelled peanuts at 90½ French francs per quintal (8.4 cents per pound). The remaining 283,000 tons are to be shipped in the form of oil at 105 French francs per quintal (9.7 cents per pound). Both prices are above world prices but less than formerly received from France. However, it is reported that the EEC will add to France's support price so that the total price per quintal received will equal that for the 1963/64 season.

Early in 1964, the United States agreed to ship Senegal \$4 million in farm products (25,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of grain sorghums) under Title I of P. L. 480.





Table 6.--West Asia: Production of principal livestock products,  
by country, average 1959-61, annual 1962-64

Country and year	Hides and skins							
	Milk	Eggs	Meat	Wool	Sheep	Goat		
	: : 1,000 metric tons	: : 1,000 metric tons	: : 1,000 metric tons	: : 1,000 metric tons	: : greasy: and lamb: skins	: : and kid: skins	: : Other	: : Total
					pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces
Turkey								
1959-61 av.	2,960	65	390	43	5,591	1,571	1,258	8,420
1962	2,835	66	378	43	5,984	1,599	1,569	9,153
1963	2,955	70	380	44	6,165	1,825	1,468	9,458
1964 <sup>1/</sup>	3,000	70	385	45	6,000	1,755	1,512	9,267
Iran								
1959-61 av.	1,509	34	329	18	2/6,500	2/3,300	2/361	2/10,161
1962	1,600	35	400	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	1,621	35	340	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964 <sup>1/</sup>	1,630	40	210	18	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq								
1959-61 av.	1,208	10	100	10	1,839	588	235	2,662
1962	1,250	11	100	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	1,250	12	100	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964 <sup>1/</sup>	1,300	10	110	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syria								
1959-61 av.	142	7	96	7	2/1,072	2/163	2/26	2/1,261
1962	265	7	98	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	239	8	104	8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964 <sup>1/</sup>	250	8	100	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel								
1959-61 av.	296	67	68	3/	--	--	--	--
1962	369	72	83	3/	--	--	--	--
1963	370	63	89	3/	--	--	--	--
1964 <sup>1/</sup>	380	64	95	3/	--	--	--	--
Other <sup>4/</sup>								
1959-61 av.	155	7	63	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962	160	6	64	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	157	7	64	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964 <sup>1/</sup>	163	7	65	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total								
1959-61 av.	6,270	190	1,046	82	15,002	5,622	1,880	22,504
1962	6,479	197	1,123	84	--	--	--	--
1963	6,592	195	1,077	87	--	--	--	--
1964 <sup>1/</sup>	6,723	199	965	89	--	--	--	--

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> 1959 only.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 tons.

<sup>4/</sup> Partly estimated.

n.a. = Not available.

-- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Table 7.--West Asia: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1958-60, annual 1961-63.

Country and year	Tobacco	Cotton	Nuts	Fruits, fresh or dried	Fresh vegetables	Wool	Eggs	Grains	Pulses, edible	Sugar	Sausage casings	Hides and skins
Million dollars												
Cyprus												
1958-60 av.	.2	--	1.4	5.3	3.4	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.4
1961	--	--	.4	9.6	3.6	.3	--	--	.1	--	--	.6
1962	--	--	.6	9.8	9.2	.5	--	--	.2	--	--	.9
1963 2/	.9	--	.7	10.1	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Iran												
1958-60 av.	--	24.0	6.6	10.9	1.0	6.4	--	.3	.1	--	--	6.0
1961	--	31.9	7.8	12.7	3.2	3.8	--	--	.7	--	--	5.7
1962	.2	26.3	11.5	12.2	1.1	4.4	--	--	1.2	--	1.6	5.9
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq												
1958-60 av.	--	2.9	--	10.0	--	3/ 2.4	--	5.5	--	--	.2	1.3
1961	--	.7	--	7.9	--	2.6	--	2.2	--	--	.5	1.6
1962	--	1.0	--	19.8	1.0	2.9	--	17.0	--	--	.5	2.7
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel												
1958-60 av.	--	--	1.8	46.2	.2	--	7.3	.8	--	--	--	--
1961	--	1.3	2.0	48.8	.4	--	12.2	1.9	--	--	--	--
1962	--	2.5	2.8	51.5	2.0	--	8.7	.4	--	--	--	--
1963 2/	--	.1	1.8	70.0	2.6	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan												
1958-60 av.	--	--	--	1.2	2.7	--	--	.4	.1	--	--	.2
1961	--	--	.1	1.3	3.0	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.1
1962	--	--	.2	1.8	3.7	--	--	.6	.8	--	--	.2
1963 2/	.7	--	.2	2.3	4.7	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.5
Lebanon												
1958-60 av.	.5	.6	--	10.7	2.6	1.5	--	.3	--	--	--	1.0
1961	1.3	--	--	12.6	1.7	1.4	.5	--	.5	--	--	.7
1962	2.1	2.5	--	12.1	1.8	3.1	.6	1.6	3.7	--	--	--
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic												
1958-60 av.	--	57.0	--	.4	.4	9.1	.7	5.9	1.8	--	.1	2.5
1961	--	60.9	--	1.2	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
1962	--	73.0	--	1.3	--	4.1	--	8.9	--	--	--	.7
1963 2/	--	97.3	--	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	n.a.	32.1	n.a.	--	--	n.a.
Turkey												
1958-60 av.	80.4	40.9	40.6	25.8	--	3/ 4.0	.2	16.0	3.4	6.7	.4	4.7
1961	87.1	56.7	49.0	24.3	.3	4.6	.6	5.9	7.0	17.4	--	7.0
1962	96.2	62.5	64.8	27.3	1.2	3.4	.2	1.4	3.9	7.9	--	5.6
1963	66.6	79.5	59.7	26.5	.6	3.3	n.a.	4.5	2.8	10.1	n.a.	6.1
Total 4/												
1958-60 av.	81.1	125.4	50.4	110.5	10.3	23.7	8.2	29.2	5.4	6.7	.7	16.1
1961	88.4	151.5	59.3	118.4	12.2	11.8	13.3	10.4	8.3	17.4	.5	17.0
1962	98.5	167.8	79.9	135.8	20.0	18.4	9.5	29.9	9.8	7.9	2.1	16.0

-- = None or negligible. n.a. = Not available. 1/ Includes potatoes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Two year average. 4/ Total of above 8 countries.

Table 8.---West Asia: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1958-60, annual 1961-63.

Country and year	Wheat and wheat flour & prep.	Other grains & prep.	Fats and oils	Oilseeds	Dairy products	Meat and meat products	Sugar	Tea	Wool and animal hair	Hides and skins	Fruits and nuts	Fresh vegetables
	Million dollars											
Cyprus												
1958-60 av.	2.8	.5	2.3	--	2.5	3.2	1.4	--	--	--	--	.2
1961	3.0	2.2	3.8	--	2.6	3.4	1.4	.2	--	--	--	.1
1962	3.8	1.8	3.0	--	2.1	2.8	1.1	.1	--	--	--	1.5
1963 1/	.5	1.5	2.1	.3	2.8	2.7	2.0	--	--	--	.3	.6
Iran												
1958-60 av.	9.4	.3	6.0	.1	1.9	--	30.5	17.5	.3	.9	.7	.4
1961	12.7	2.4	7.2	--	4.1	.8	42.0	9.9	--	1.8	.3	--
1962	16.0	3.9	12.1	.4	3.5	.4	15.6	10.0	3.1	3.1	--	--
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq												
1958-60 av.	11.1	.9	4.8	.7	1.6	--	21.1	19.4	--	--	3.7	3.9
1961	28.0	11.6	1.0	4.2	2.5	--	21.6	24.0	--	--	9.0	4.5
1962	--	12.3	4.5	3.8	2.4	--	16.9	23.0	--	--	3.1	3.5
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel												
1958-60 av.	20.7	20.8	2.6	15.6	5.1	1.7	6.5	2.5	.9	3.4	.2	--
1961	24.5	23.8	4.9	14.5	1.5	1.9	3.6	1.3	1.4	3.6	--	1.1
1962	20.5	24.4	8.3	23.4	1.4	6.0	4.1	1.2	7.6	4.9	1.0	1.9
1963 1/	20.4	29.2	8.9	21.7	2.0	7.1	13.8	n.a.	6.9	4.8	1.2	1.8
Jordan												
1958-60 av.	7.5	3.3	2.2	--	.5	--	3.7	1.3	--	--	2.3	.5
1961	12.0	3.7	2.2	.9	1.0	.6	3.2	2.0	--	--	2.5	1.2
1962	6.5	3.7	1.6	.9	1.2	1.1	3.1	2.1	--	--	3.7	1.5
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon												
1958-60 av.	9.8	2.8	.2	--	3.8	--	1.5	--	1.5	1.9	.4	1.0
1961	9.6	4.5	--	1.7	3.2	.7	1.7	.7	.4	2.1	1.2	1.9
1962	12.3	4.7	.6	3.8	11.5	.7	2.6	.9	1.6	--	3.0	2.0
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic												
1958-60 av.	8.4	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	--	5.9	2.8	4.6	--	6.9	.6
1961	13.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	.1	5.4	2.0	--	1.5	6.7	1.0
1962	11.8	.5	--	--	2.1	--	4.9	4.6	--	2.1	8.6	1.2
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey												
1958-60 av.	11.6	.7	20.5	--	.7	.4	--	5.9	10.3	2.5	--	--
1961	62.2	.6	.4	.2	--	--	--	6.2	16.1	4.2	--	--
1962	50.8	1.8	21.6	.3	--	--	--	4.5	19.1	2.4	--	--
1963	57.8	2.4	30.4	.2	--	--	--	2.4	21.9	4.9	--	--
Total 2/												
1958-60 av.	81.3	31.8	40.0	17.8	17.1	5.3	70.6	49.4	17.6	8.7	14.2	6.6
1961	165.5	50.4	21.5	23.6	16.9	78.9	78.9	46.3	17.9	13.2	19.7	9.8
1962	121.7	53.1	51.7	32.6	24.2	11.5	48.3	46.4	31.4	12.5	19.4	11.6

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of 8 countries. -- = None or negligible. n.a. = Not available.

Table 9.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by countries, 1962 and 1963

Country and year	Live animals	Meat	Dairy products and eggs	Wheat flour	Wheat	Rice	All other : grains and preparations (exc. 046)	Nuts	Fruit	Vegetables	Sugar and honey	Syrup and confections
STIC: 001-003	011-013	022-025	041	046	042	043-048 (exc. 046)	051-053 (exc. 051.7)	054-055	061	062		
Aden	1962: 33	9	--	25	346	10	1	44	17	11	24	
1963: 51	3	--	--	--	1,036	8	--	35	8	1	10	
Bahrain	1962: 118	5	--	615	78	20	12	154	51	--	23	
1963: 133	21	--	907	43	26	9	9	220	73	1	42	
Cyprus <sup>1/</sup>	1962: 17	41	3,119	8	7	404	--	--	1	--	1	
1963: 6	46	632	48	20	16	--	--	14	17	2	2	
Iran	1962: 2	11	617	3,985	8	602	6	85	190	22	114	
1963: 4	17	526	3,744	12	577	2	2	84	35	6	27	
Iraq	1962: 6	24	--	32	1,685	250	1	80	50	3	1	
1963: 2/	11	4	3,111	32	282	167	3	29	13	2	106	
Israel	1962: 59	411	909	19,346	463	865	1	180	409	41	3	
1963: 88	1,131	1,304	14,175	119	1,418	18,892	71	229	595	23	6	
Jordan	1962: 4	141	1,592	7,096	13	68	2	19	22	2	--	
1963: 1	9	94	4,950	8,589	15	1,548	2	34	21	2/	26	
Kuwait	1962: 551	43	61	824	2,004	91	14	221	382	7	127	
1963: 539	54	74	1,191	944	156	27	27	226	415	17	81	
Lebanon	1962: 43	123	169	3,208	63	193	13	277	101	24	70	
1963: 73	142	627	136	3,308	108	139	15	382	103	26	91	
Saudi Arabia	1962: 426	217	86	4,341	3,593	234	51	433	279	33	131	
1963: 396	170	119	4,521	6,283	301	83	83	579	331	41	58	
Syria	1962: 2/	7	5	5,133	7,452	1,138	2/	9	15	5	9	
1963: --	7	87	--	--	--	86	3	6	13	--	5	
Turkey	1962: 1	1,102	59,600	760	--	30	5	4	5	1	2/	
1963: 3	25	1,046	30,995	995	--	1,922	--	15	115	1	2/	
Other	1962: 77	1	--	188	33	6	5	41	23	--	49	
1963: 67	3	298	183	34	14	7	7	35	63	3	54	
Total	1962: 105	1,785	3,283	99,954	28,997	10,197	111	1,547	1,545	149	552	
1963: 182	2,534	3,985	63,708	23,637	10,195	23,852	222	1,888	1,802	123	508	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by countries, 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Country and year	Coffee : SITC: 071	Cocoa : 072-073	Tea : 074	Spices : 075	Animal feed : 081	Margarine : 091	Food prep- : 099	Bever- : 111-112	Tobacco, : 121	Hides : 211-212	Oilseeds : 221	Crude rubber
Aden	12	--	--	--	--	--	1,000 dollars	1	11	--	--	231.1
1963:	20	1	--	--	2	--	--	4	7	--	--	--
Bahrain	8	--	--	--	1	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--
1963:	8	1	--	--	2	5	3	26	--	--	--	--
Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	2	--	--	--	2/	2	--	1	194	--	--	--
1963:	3	2	--	--	2	8	1	3	307	--	--	--
Iran	17	4	6	3	4	328	56	--	--	1	2/	--
1963:	16	1	--	1	--	15	44	--	--	1	1	--
Iraq	11	5	--	2	5	--	15	5	--	--	--	--
1963:	22	1	--	1	1	1	26	--	965	--	--	--
Israel	12	--	4	--	28	--	--	1	379	304	11,010	--
1963:	15	4	2	--	34	--	62	--	404	519	19,228	--
Jordan	22	2/	--	--	36	7	2/	--	1,177	26	--	--
1963:	17	2	1	--	84	6	10	--	676	20	--	--
Kuwait	63	4	1	4	70	17	--	--	1	--	--	--
1963:	50	1	1	4	59	18	71	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	95	11	1	5	917	102	31	8	20	7	--	--
1963:	59	8	1	7	1,312	101	103	--	--	5	--	--
Saudi Arabia	137	25	2	22	10	47	17	1	--	--	--	--
1963:	150	12	2	28	38	55	172	2/	--	--	1	--
Syria	97	1	--	1	50	1	6	2/	195	4	115	--
1963:	73	1	--	1	66	--	2	--	109	40	--	--
Turkey	2	1	--	1	12	1	2/	--	--	877	141	143
1963:	3	--	--	6	8	--	33	--	--	1,663	1	361
Other	6	--	--	--	7	6	2/	--	4	--	--	--
1963:	4	--	1	1	3	6	10	--	2	--	--	--
Total	484	51	14	39	1,141	509	127	17	1,981	1,219	11,266	143
1963:	440	34	8	55	1,618	206	566	2/	2,470	2,248	19,231	361

Table 9 --United States agricultural exports to West Asia, by countries, 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Country and year	Wool and hair	Cotton : vegetable; fibers	Crude animal material	Crude vegetable material	Animal : fats and oils	Vegetable : fats and oils	Animal : veg. fats and oils	Essential : and oils, flavoring material	Raw : edible kind	Special : transac- tions	Total : agricul- tural	Total : exports
SITC:	262	263-265	291	292	411	421-422	431	551	599.5	931		
Aden	1962: 1963:	-- 35	-- 2/	-- 2/	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	579 1,187	3,364 5,868
Bahrain	1962: 1963:	-- 1	2/ 2/	2 6	-- --	-- 1	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	1,087 1,529	8,754 8,983
Cyprus <sup>1/</sup>	1962: 1963:	-- 6	1 4	3 1	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- 12	-- --	18 138	3,821 1,290	6,402 3,483
Iran	1962: 1963:	-- 9 1	8 5	44 83	3,009 3,131	6,606 6,805	219 372	4 200	7 4	1,207 681	27,848 25,613	97,081 90,128
Iraq	1962: 1963:	1 --	1 1	5 5	127 154	226 --	-- --	-- --	23 7	-- --	3,269 5,445	34,544 32,800
Israel	1962: 1963:	-- 2	1,541 1,300	10 6	250 368	8 309	388 201	44 158	113 25	372 95	58,005 65,797	161,068 154,243
Jordan	1962: 1963:	-- --	-- 1	5 5	57 58	150 --	481 4	-- --	2/ --	31 83	10,951 16,794	20,865 37,063
Kuwait	1962: 1963:	-- --	-- 1	2/ 2	138 5	4 5	8 23	-- --	-- --	-- --	4,635 3,968	63,837 59,980
Lebanon	1962: 1963:	-- 1	19 166	6 31	89 64	1 1	284 29	-- 13	14 3	13 --	6,323 7,417	43,281 51,169
Saudi Arabia	1962: 1963:	2 2/	-- --	6 4	37 81	5 35	13 22	-- --	4 2/	3 30	10,155 13,519	77,431 69,299
Syria	1962: 1963:	-- --	-- --	9 1	40 31	-- --	3 1	2 --	-- --	-- --	15,799 532	29,459 15,142
Turkey	1962: 1963:	20 1	-- 12	-- 1	99 10	10,276 20,815	4,806 19	10 11	77 88	546 631	81,099 62,563	193,608 215,795
Other	1962: 1963:	-- --	-- --	-- --	4 11	2/ 3	1 --	-- --	-- --	1 20	454 838	14,642 17,597
Total	1962: 1963:	23 4	1,605 1,488	50 60	890 872	22,310 33,579	6,203 672	60 394	238 127	2,191 1,679	224,025 206,492	754,336 761,550

<sup>1/</sup> Cyprus only; prior years included U. S. trade with Malta and Gozo. 2/ Less than \$500

-- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

Table 10.--United States agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1959-63.

Country and year	Fruit, fresh, dried, or preserved		Nuts	Tobacco	Wool	Hides and skins	Animal hair	Sausage casings	Other agricultural	All agricultural	Monagr-cultural imports	Total imports
	SITC : 051-053 (exc. nuts)	SITC : 051-053 (exc. nuts)										
Aden	051.7	121	262 (exc. hair)	211	262.3-262.5	291.93	Other					
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	314	326	112	438
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	179	186	80	266
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88	112	126	238
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	70	44	114
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	77	49	126
Bahrain												
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,257	1,257
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,916	2,916
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	929	929
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	646	646
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,102	3,102
Cyprus												
1959	--	--	--	435	501	--	--	--	33	969	551	1,520
1960	--	--	--	505	266	--	--	--	45	816	1,589	2,405
1961	--	--	--	476	222	--	--	--	37	735	1,214	1,214
1962	--	--	--	285	372	--	--	--	38	695	106	801
1963	8	--	--	304	343	--	--	--	49	704	143	847
Iran												
1959	657	2,406	--	--	1,296	8,272	6,951	157	1,457	21,196	25,288	46,484
1960	982	2,316	--	--	577	6,811	9,234	98	1,735	21,753	30,894	52,647
1961	1,156	1,791	--	--	259	4,936	4,895	5	832	13,874	47,164	61,038
1962	991	2,916	2	--	152	5,609	3,964	18	1,387	15,039	42,322	57,361
1963	984	3,781	1	--	797	4,942	5,984	13	399	16,901	48,511	65,412
Iraq												
1959	2,543	--	--	--	8,107	319	3	552	725	12,249	21,123	33,372
1960	1,947	--	--	--	5,624	179	50	267	288	8,355	18,448	26,803
1961	2,012	--	--	--	5,245	9	21	244	516	8,047	21,017	29,064
1962	1,961	--	--	--	3,934	--	5	305	235	6,440	2,167	8,607
1963	3,066	--	--	--	4,830	32	38	52	461	8,479	776	9,255
Israel												
1959	113	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	503	673	26,960	27,633
1960	66	--	--	34	--	96	46	--	547	789	26,490	27,279
1961	158	--	--	4	--	80	--	--	582	824	31,711	32,535
1962	--	--	--	--	--	6	19	--	908	933	40,109	41,042
1963	559	28	--	--	48	--	--	--	993	1,628	45,437	47,065
Jordan												
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	55
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91	91
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	17	479	496
1962	--	1	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	7	68	75
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	77	81





Table 12.--Northern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58, annual 1961 and 1962.

Country and year	Cotton	Wine	Fresh : veges- : tables	Fruit	Oil & : oilseeds : 1/	Feed : grains	Coffee	Wheat & : wheat : flour	Hides : and : skins	Other : agri- : cultural	Total : agri- : cultural	Total : exports	Percent : agri. of : total : exports
Algeria													
1955-58 av.	1.1	207.5	23.5	45.7	5.3	3.2	--	20.8	6.6	22.4	336.1	459.0:	74
1961	.3	212.7	22.9	31.0	4.4	3.1	--	8.5	8.3	8.7	299.9	558.0:	54
1962	.4	189.5	17.0	33.5	--	4.5	--	5.6	8.0	27.0	285.5	675.0:	42
Ethiopia													
1955-58 av.	--	--	.1	--	6.6	.5	42.1	--	6.1	6.8	62.2	66.6:	93
1961	--	--	.1	1.3	9.7	--	37.8	--	8.7	13.2	70.8	72.4:	98
1962	--	--	.6	.9	7.8	--	42.8	--	9.9	10.9	72.9	78.5:	93
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.3	n.a.	44.4	n.a.	9.4	n.a.	n.a.	89.4:	n.a.
Libya.													
1955-58 av.	--	--	--	3.0	1.8	--	--	--	.6	4.4	9.8	12.1:	81
1961	--	--	--	.4	3.4	--	--	--	1.2	.6	5.6	18.3:	31
1962	--	--	--	.5	3.3	--	--	--	.7	.6	5.1	137.2:	4
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	337.2:	n.a.
Morocco													
1955-58 av.	1.8	11.5	14.5	25.4	5.8	19.4	--	12.8	--	32.8	124.0	323.2:	38
1961	1.8	11.3	30.8	42.5	.2	3.7	--	.3	--	16.4	107.0	342.5:	31
1962	2.5	14.1	27.2	40.4	.7	2.0	--	6.4	--	21.5	114.8	348.3:	33
1963	3.5	17.0	33.2	51.5	7.3	14.7	--	1.0	.7	26.4	155.3	383.9:	40
Sudan													
1955-58 av.	85.3	--	--	10.5	17.8	--	--	--	2.7	29.3	145.6	148.7:	98
1961	89.5	--	.7	.3	39.7	5.9	--	--	3.0	29.2	168.3	178.5:	94
1962	124.9	--	--	.3	38.6	4.2	--	--	2.8	47.7	218.5	228.1:	96
1963	131.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	226.1:	n.a.
Tunisia													
1955-58 av.	--	16.4	.8	5.6	16.0	2.5	--	--	1.5	8.9	51.7	125.4:	41
1961	--	19.1	.3	5.6	23.1	--	--	5.3	1.3	5.5	60.2	110.3:	55
1962	--	18.4	1.0	8.7	32.3	2.7	--	3.4	1.2	8.5	76.2	116.8:	65
1963	--	24.4	1.6	5.2	2/ 23.6	2.7	--	8.7	.8	16.9	83.9	125.9:	67
UAR (Egypt) 2/													
1955-58 av.	316.0	--	13.0	3.3	3.8	4/20.2	--	--	--	17.0	373.3	438.3:	85
1961	300.2	--	16.8	1.8	4.2	4/20.7	--	--	--	31.0	374.7	484.7:	77
1962	211.6	--	24.4	1.8	.8	4/17.0	--	--	--	11.4	270.0	399.2:	68
1963	5/266.1	n.a.	n.a.	5/ 1.2	5/ 2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	521.6:	n.a.
Total 6/													
1955-58 av.	404.2	235.4	51.9	93.5	57.1	45.8	42.1	33.6	17.5	121.6	1,102.7	1,573.3:	70
1961	391.9	219.9	65.7	85.4	80.3	34.8	37.8	11.2	22.2	122.9	1,072.1	1,881.7:	57
1962 7/	339.4	222.0	70.2	86.1	83.5	30.4	42.8	15.4	22.6	130.6	1,043.0	1,981.1:	53

1/ Includes olive oil, cottonseed oil and oilseeds. 2/ Olive oil only. 3/ One Egyptian pound equal \$2.87 U.S. for 1955 through 1961; \$2.5217 U.S. for 1962; and \$2.30 U.S. for 1963. Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1962 (U.N.). 4/ Includes rice exports. 5/ Year ending June 30, 1964. 6/ Total for the 7 listed countries. 7/ Includes allowance for Algeria at the 1961 level of exports. -- = None, negligible, or not applicable. n.a. = Not available.

Table 13.--Northern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58, annual 1961 through 1963.

Country and year	Wheat & wheat flour	Sugar	Dairy products	Tea	Oil & oilseeds	Meat	Coffee	Tobacco	Vegetables	Other agricultural products	Total agricultural imports	Percent of total imports
Algeria 1955-58 av.	5.2	38.2	27.4	3.6	16.3	15.7	21.7	3.2	2.2	44.9	178.4	907.9
1960	44.7	39.0	40.0	2.9	31.8	27.8	18.8	3.8	14.8	38.3	261.9	1,274.5
1961	36.8	36.4	40.7	2.8	30.2	14.5	16.6	5.9	8.7	27.6	220.2	1,024.0
Ethiopia 1955-58 av.	.4	.9	.4	.4	--	--	--	--	.3	2.6	5.0	67.5
1961	.8	.3	.9	.7	.2	--	--	--	--	6.3	9.2	91.9
1962	.9	.4	.7	.7	.3	--	--	--	--	4.1	7.1	102.8
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	110.4
Libya 1955-58 av.	3.6	2.1	.8	3.1	.4	--	.2	--	--	4.6	14.8	65.7
1961	4.6	2.4	1.6	4.0	1.9	.6	.3	.3	.9	4.1	20.7	149.2
1962	6.6	1.5	1.8	3.1	.2	.6	.2	--	.4	5.7	20.1	205.6
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	238.8
Morocco 1955-58 av.	1.9	37.7	10.9	18.2	10.5	--	4.9	1.7	2.0	15.0	102.8	421.0
1961	23.3	36.5	5.6	11.2	3.7	--	2.9	1.7	2.2	6.7	93.8	445.7
1962	23.5	25.1	7.6	10.9	9.9	--	3.6	2.0	4.2	10.1	96.9	425.0
1963	11.3	25.4	9.6	10.0	14.3	--	5.6	2.6	2.5	8.0	89.3	443.3
Sudan 1955-58 av.	4.4	12.8	--	7.4	--	--	5.0	--	--	6.5	36.1	161.6
1961	6.3	11.6	.6	10.2	.2	.1	3.4	--	1.6	2.5	36.5	237.8
1962	6.0	8.2	1.0	8.5	.1	.1	3.1	--	1.0	3.8	31.8	260.7
1963	10.3	21.6	n.a.	14.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	284.8
Tunisia 1955-58 av.	2.2	10.5	3.7	4.1	2.5	--	1.5	1.3	--	17.4	43.2	170.1
1961	26.9	6.5	3.2	4.4	--	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	14.1	60.0	210.6
1962	19.5	6.6	3.5	4.4	.3	.4	1.3	2.3	1.4	10.2	49.9	218.1
1963	10.6	7.2	3.1	4.9	6.8	.4	1.4	2.3	.6	4.9	42.2	221.7
UAR (Egypt) 1/ 1955-58 av.	40.5	1.4	2.5	22.2	8.1	2.2	4.4	14.9	3.5	50.9	150.6	473.7
1961	78.1	6.7	1.7	24.0	5.9	5.4	4.0	14.4	1.2	24.2	165.6	683.3
1962	101.5	8.9	4.2	25.6	9.9	4.8	2.0	14.7	3.7	34.1	209.4	739.9
1963	2/ 142.0	2/ 14.7	n.a.	2/ 28.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2/ 16.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	916.3
Total 3/ 1955-58 av.	58.2	103.6	45.7	59.0	37.8	17.9	37.7	21.1	8.0	141.9	530.9	2,267.5
1961	176.8	100.4	54.3	57.3	42.1	21.7	28.4	23.4	16.1	85.5	606.0	2,842.5
1962 4/	194.8	87.1	59.5	56.0	50.9	20.4	26.8	24.9	19.4	95.6	635.4	2,976.1

1/ One Egyptian pound equals \$2.87 U.S. for 1955 through 1961; \$2.4591 U.S. for 1962; and \$2.30 U.S. for 1963 - Source - Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1962 (U.N.). 2/ Year ending June 30, 1964. 3/ Total of the 7 listed countries. 4/ Includes allowance for Algeria at the 1961 level of imports. -- = None, negligible, or not applicable. n.a. = Not available.

Table 14.--United States agricultural exports to Northern Africa, by country 1959-63.

Country and year	Wheat & : : wheat : : flour :		Barley : : grain : : & prep. :		Tallow : : Tallow : : :		Cotton : : Cotton : : :		Tobacco : : oil & : : fats :		Veg. : : oil & : : fats :		Oilseeds : : products : : cultural :		Dairy : : products : : cultural :		Other : : agri- : : cultural :		Total : : agri- : : cultural :		Non- : : agri- : : cultural :		Total : : exports : : :	
-----1,000 dollars-----																								
<b>Algeria</b>																								
1959		2,836	--	--	--	--	136	--	340	2	--	--	247	164	3,725	22,802	26,527							
1960		757	--	217	57	--	--	--	270	--	--	59	164	49	1,573	22,106	23,679							
1961		1/21,650	776	230	--	26	--	--	255	--	--	--	641	281	23,859	18,246	42,105							
1962		1/23,132	2,844	--	445	12	85	--	76	1,446	--	--	1,257	5,122	34,334	15,536	49,870							
1963		1/20,901	--	19	76	--	--	--	18	4,182	--	--	1/1,932	2,220	29,433	15,132	44,565							
<b>Ethiopia</b>																								
1959		--	--	3,507	--	--	32	--	--	8	--	--	158	76	3,781	5,914	9,695							
1960		--	--	43	--	--	2,129	--	--	8	--	--	151	38	2,369	4,962	7,331							
1961		--	--	1,421	--	--	1,014	--	--	6	--	--	230	186	2,857	3,613	6,470							
1962		--	--	178	--	--	1,963	--	--	9	--	--	352	275	2,777	20,456	23,233							
1963		233	--	294	--	--	1,725	--	--	14	--	--	229	249	2,744	9,277	12,021							
<b>Fr. Somaliland</b>																								
1959		81	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	90	682	772							
1960		51	--	6	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	397	450	847							
1961		55	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	144	356	500							
1962		48	--	2	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	200	466	666							
1963		90	--	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	200	778	978							
<b>Libya</b>																								
1959		1,796	1,147	989	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	108	1,248	5,290	26,081	31,371							
1960		2,005	1,858	63	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86	1,247	5,259	36,664	41,923							
1961		1/1,946	734	145	87	--	--	--	87	--	--	4	108	406	3,517	26,769	30,286							
1962		360	--	40	--	--	--	--	159	--	--	--	7	761	1,327	42,547	43,874							
1963		5	--	58	--	--	--	--	173	35	--	1	44	1,603	1,919	41,466	43,385							
<b>Morocco</b>																								
1959		1/2,047	--	254	1,106	--	932	--	--	4,612	--	--	444	210	12,411	26,622	39,033							
1960		1/5,348	--	1/631	1,399	--	1,444	--	38	5,731	--	--	138	342	16,384	17,737	34,121							
1961		1/28,636	8,620	35	1,076	--	1,960	--	206	5,484	--	--	640	702	48,412	17,558	65,970							
1962		1/20,164	3,471	21	1,397	--	1,654	--	219	2,907	--	--	1,029	1,421	33,786	18,818	52,604							
1963		17,079	--	18	1,399	--	1,168	--	317	11,357	--	--	1/568	3,838	36,559	19,601	56,160							
<b>Somali Republic 2/</b>																								
1959		--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	11	14	799	813							
1960		--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	145	692	837							
1961		--	--	144	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	146	3,939	4,085							
1962		--	--	788	--	--	--	--	--	132	--	--	29	45	994	3,588	4,582							
1963		--	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	18	52	458	1,758	2,216							

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 15.--United States agricultural imports from Northern Africa, by country, 1959-63.

Country and year	Coffee	Cotton	Hides and skins	Olives and animal oil	Wool and animal hair	Drugs, spices & herbs	Sesame seed	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Non-agri-cultural	Total imports
Algeria											
1959	--	--	14	386	--	429	--	41	870	279	1,149
1960	--	--	32	13	--	461	--	21	527	847	1,374
1961	--	--	--	37	--	26	--	22	85	175	260
1962	--	--	--	66	--	376	--	38	480	4,833	5,313
1963	--	--	--	63	--	193	--	25	281	561	842
Ethiopia											
1959	11,670	--	3,180	--	--	--	--	176	15,210	318	15,528
1960	24,669	--	1,102	--	--	--	29	131	26,217	757	26,974
1961	29,453	--	778	--	--	--	--	121	30,620	786	31,406
1962	26,577	--	1,130	--	--	--	69	119	28,212	1,247	29,459
1963	31,953	--	1,150	--	--	2	269	123	33,772	1,493	35,265
Fr. Somaliland											
1959	386	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	387	7	394
1960	524	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	524	9	533
1961	148	--	61	--	--	--	--	--	230	18	248
1962	536	--	17	--	--	--	--	1	564	10	574
1963	182	--	0	--	--	7	--	25	224	45	269
Libya											
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	242	242
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	18	301	319
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	457	459
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1/	1/	11,779	11,779
1963	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	15,985	15,986
Morocco											
1959	--	--	554	200	144	353	--	922	2,218	8,024	10,242
1960	--	--	249	194	834	179	--	916	2,416	7,724	10,140
1961	--	--	203	220	792	565	--	1,045	2,882	8,142	11,024
1962	--	--	213	183	467	528	--	782	2,214	8,370	10,584
1963	--	--	107	197	664	460	--	599	2,034	4,553	6,587
Somali Republic 2/											
1959	--	--	641	--	--	--	--	7	648	87	735
1960	--	--	407	--	--	--	--	156	563	352	915
1961	--	--	206	--	--	--	--	--	206	230	436
1962	--	--	257	--	--	--	--	54	311	345	656
1963	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	180	464	644

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 16.--Southern Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, average 1959/60-1961/62, annual 1962/63 through 1964/65.

Country and year	Corn	Rice	Sorghum: and millet	Cassava: root crops	Other: root crops	Sugar: raw	Peanuts: (unsh.) kernels	Palm oil	Cotton	Tobacco	Coffee: 2/	Cocoa 2/ beans	Rubber	Bananas and plantains
Angola														
1959/60-1961/62 av.	501	22	65	1,133	75	62	32	20	39	6	2	147	1	417
1962/63	490	25	70	1,150	100	63	33	22	36	7	3	186	1	370
1963/64	530	26	70	1,200	110	63	34	22	41	5	2	168	1	400
1964/65 3/	530	26	75	1,250	110	70	30	23	42	4	2	186	1	410
Cameroon														
1959/60-1961/62 av.	178	10	212	775	853	--	74	23	37	10	2	45	74	670
1962/63	182	10	218	790	865	--	80	20	36	12	2	50	76	683
1963/64	184	10	220	798	873	--	77	20	37	15	2	51	90	690
1964/65 3/	186	10	222	806	881	--	79	20	38	15	2	52	90	696
Congo (Leopoldville)														
1959/60-1961/62 av.	290	117	50	6,418	297	28	147	147	321	34	1	64	6	1,451
1962/63	232	112	43	6,073	275	44	90	122	283	16	1	66	6	1,316
1963/64	237	150	44	6,221	291	36	91	135	283	13	1	66	6	1,343
1964/65 3/	237	150	44	6,221	291	30	90	135	283	9	1	60	6	1,343
Dahomey														
1959/60-1961/62 av.	213	2	72	1,064	592	--	28	51	36	1	1	1	--	--
1962/63	222	1	68	1,094	555	--	23	37	39	2	1	1	--	--
1963/64	230	2	70	1,000	540	--	30	40	40	2	1	2	--	--
1964/65 3/	236	2	72	1,028	555	--	31	41	41	2	1	2	--	--
Ghana														
1959/60-1961/62 av.	231	31	217	840	1,969	--	46	3	34	--	1	2	392	1,920
1962/63	271	32	184	1,093	2,108	--	100	8	40	--	4	2	428	2,046
1963/64	287	32	195	1,147	2,214	--	104	6	42	--	4	3	450	2,111
1964/65 3/	294	36	200	1,176	2,269	--	108	6	43	--	4	3	570	2,164
Guinea														
1959/60-1961/62 av.	60	313	132	600	214	--	26	21	11	--	--	13	--	57
1962/63	63	319	134	614	222	--	20	20	11	--	--	13	--	60
1963/64	65	320	138	631	230	--	20	23	11	--	--	10	--	61
1964/65 3/	67	325	142	650	237	--	21	24	11	--	--	12	--	63
Ivory Coast														
1959/60-1961/62 av.	112	154	72	643	1,350	--	21	13	19	1	2	149	80	741
1962/63	170	229	84	730	1,734	--	24	14	24	2	2	201	102	1,166
1963/64	150	200	90	697	1,521	--	23	15	21	2	2	261	97	832
1964/65 3/	153	235	92	713	1,556	--	24	15	21	2	2	210	135	851
Kenya														
1959/60-1961/62 av.	1,160	14	280	450	--	31	2	--	--	3	4/	31	--	--
1962/63	1,397	13	220	400	--	35	2	--	--	3	1	38	--	--
1963/64	1,270	12	220	400	--	40	2	--	--	4	1	44	--	--
1964/65 3/	1,250	16	220	400	--	41	2	--	--	4	1	48	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.





Table 17.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1961 through 1963.

Country and year	Cocoa	Coffee	Peanuts and products	Oil palm products	Other oil bearing products	Cotton	Fruit, fresh and preserved	Tobacco	Rubber	Sugar	Sisal	Hides and skins	Tea	Corn	Meat	Other agricultural exports	Total agricultural exports	Total exports	Percent agricultural of total
Angola																			
1955-58 av.	--	51.5	1.0	3.0	.4	3.5	--	.1	--	3.1	6.8	.3	--	4.7	--	5.0	79.4	114.7	69
1961	.1	48.8	.7	3.6	1.0	2.6	.1	.3	--	3.5	11.0	--	--	7.8	1.0	3.9	84.4	135.2	62
1962	.2	64.8	.6	3.7	.5	3.4	--	.3	--	3.5	14.2	.4	--	5.3	.7	6.9	104.5	146.3	71
Cameroon																			
1955-58 av.	37.2	16.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	4.1	6.5	.9	2.1	--	--	2/.5	--	--	--	4.6	77.4	88.8	87
1961	28.8	20.8	1.6	1.7	--	5.9	3.5	.6	2.7	--	--	.5	--	--	.6	2.2	68.9	98.0	70
1962	30.1	21.1	1.3	1.6	.5	6.8	3.6	.7	2.1	--	--	.6	--	--	.2	1.2	69.8	103.2	68
1963	38.1	23.8	2.9	1.8	.2	8.3	3.8	.7	2.1	--	--	.4	--	--	.3	1.2	83.6	118.3	71
Central African Republic																			
1957-58 av.	--	3.6	.7	.1	.2	8.5	--	.1	.2	--	.2	.1	--	--	--	--	13.7	16.2	85
1961	--	3.9	.3	.1	.1	6.2	--	.2	.3	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	.5	11.8	13.7	86
1962	--	4.2	.4	.1	.2	4.6	--	.1	.4	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.3	10.4	11.2	73
1963	--	3.2	.2	.2	.3	5.5	--	.2	.5	--	.4	.1	--	--	--	.2	10.8	22.0	49
Chad																			
1957-59 av.	--	--	.2	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.7	1.6	19.1	19.9	96
1961	--	--	--	--	--	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	1.3	1.3	20.7	21.4	97
1962	--	--	.1	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	.7	2.1	15.1	16.5	92
1963	--	--	.2	--	--	17.5	.1	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.7	2.7	21.8	22.7	96
Congo, (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi																			
1955-58 av.	3.0	50.0	2.4	51.2	3.5	29.1	1.5	--	18.5	--	--	.9	2/2.5	2/.5	--	6.3	169.4	473.9	36
1959	2.9	61.5	2.2	65.4	2.8	27.4	1.2	--	22.3	--	--	.6	2.5	.4	--	8.5	197.7	495.8	40
1962 (only the Congo)	2.3	13.1	--	37.9	1.0	4.6	.9	--	19.3	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	1.3	82.2	121.7	68
1963 (only the Congo)	2.4	22.4	--	37.0	1.1	4.2	.6	--	19.3	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	.9	90.6	327.5	28
Ghana																			
1955-58 av.	160.9	.5	--	1.0	.5	--	2/.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	164.9	263.4	63
1961	198.0	.6	--	.2	.5	--	.6	--	.2	--	--	.3	--	--	--	4.6	205.0	316.9	65
1962	198.1	1.2	--	.2	.7	--	.7	--	.1	--	--	.1	--	--	--	4.2	205.3	322.1	64
1963	200.1	.7	--	.1	.3	--	.6	--	.2	--	--	.1	--	--	--	3.7	205.8	299.2	69
Guinea																			
1955-58 av.	--	8.2	2/.2	2.6	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	2/.2	--	--	--	.3	19.1	27.1	70
1960	--	8.6	.5	3.7	.2	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.1	22.1	58.3	38
1961	--	6.4	1.7	2.6	.2	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	19.1	61.4	31



Table 17.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1961 through 1963 - Continued

Country and year	Cocoa	Coffee	Peas and beans	Oil palm products	Other oil bearing products	Cotton	Fruit, fresh and preserved	Tobacco	Rubber	Sugar	Sisal	Hides and skins	Tea	Corn	Meat	Other agri- cultural exports	Total agri- cultural exports	Total exports	Percent agri- cultural of total
										Million dollars									Per- cent
Sierra Leone																			
1955-58 av.	1.8	2.0	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	12.5	37.5	33
1961	1.3	1.7	--	6.8	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	11.3	70.5	16
1962	2.1	.9	--	6.9	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	11.3	46.6	24
1963	1.6	1.8	--	6.9	.1	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	11.4	71.2	16
South Africa, Rep. of																			
1955-58 av.	--	.2	14.7	--	2.0	.8	86.9	.6	--	16.8	--	34.3	--	47.1	6.7	4/214.2	424.3	1016.3	42
1961	--	--	18.8	--	1.6	.3	106.0	3.6	--	25.1	--	34.1	--	58.4	9.4	5/218.5	475.8	1194.0	40
1962	.2	.5	12.8	--	1.4	.4	108.4	4.4	--	42.0	--	35.2	--	104.5	12.4	6/226.9	549.1	1214.4	45
1963	--	--	13.8	--	.8	--	104.1	5.5	--	49.9	--	39.2	--	124.7	12.2	7/249.2	599.4	1269.8	47
Tanganyika																			
1955-58 av.	--	21.7	2/3.0	--	245.9	18.8	--	1.2	--	--	28.4	3.6	1.6	2.3	2/4.0	10.0	100.5	119.4	84
1961	--	18.9	--	--	7.1	19.0	--	1.4	--	--	39.3	4.6	3.7	--	5.9	15.4	115.3	148.7	78
1962	--	18.4	1.1	--	4.2	20.7	--	.4	--	--	44.1	4.0	4.6	--	6.6	17.5	121.6	150.2	81
1963	--	19.2	2.1	--	7.3	30.0	5.8	.5	--	.7	63.5	4.7	4.4	--	5.7	11.5	155.4	177.9	87
Togo																			
1955-58 av.	5.8	4.0	.7	1.4	.8	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	15.4	15.5	99
1961	5.2	5.0	.6	1.2	.9	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	15.9	18.7	85
1962	4.8	5.8	.3	1.1	.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	13.9	17.2	81
1963	4.8	3.2	.5	1.6	.3	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	13.1	18.3	72
Uganda																			
1955-58 av.	--	54.9	2/1.0	--	2/3.4	49.9	--	.8	--	2.7	.1	2.1	2.9	.3	--	5.8	123.9	138.2	90
1961	--	39.1	1.5	--	.5	46.8	--	.5	--	4.5	.1	2.3	4.5	--	.5	9.6	109.9	128.9	85
1962	--	56.5	1.0	--	2.9	23.1	--	1.0	--	4.7	.1	3.2	5.8	.6	.5	4.4	103.8	125.1	83
1963	--	76.1	.5	--	3.3	40.1	--	1.3	--	6.0	.1	2.7	5.9	1.2	.3	6.5	144.0	167.2	86
Other																			
1955-58 av. 1/	6.5	1.4	17.8	13.5	4.9	.7	.2	.2	--	86.1	--	.1	.3	--	--	20.6	152.3	214.5	71
1961 8/	7.0	2.2	16.1	11.3	5.1	.8	.4	.4	--	86.3	--	.1	1.0	--	.3	19.3	150.3	234.8	64
1962 8/	5.0	2.0	13.1	7.1	6.6	1.2	.6	.3	.1	87.2	.2	.4	.8	--	.3	19.0	143.9	239.5	60
1963 8/	5.2	1.8	13.2	8.3	6.8	.3	.6	.4	.1	116.2	.4	.5	1.2	--	.4	18.7	174.1	297.0	59
Total																			
1955-58 av. 1/	331.4	363.9	247.8	177.3	41.7	171.5	115.5	85.6	68.6	121.3	45.7	60.9	29.7	62.8	18.8	352.0	2294.5	3929.2	58
1961 8/	377.7	343.8	268.6	188.8	48.5	185.4	133.1	127.9	81.9	135.0	70.1	64.6	45.1	82.4	39.7	367.1	2559.7	4650.4	55
1962 8/	379.3	334.6	270.9	136.6	42.3	118.0	149.4	126.0	79.3	156.4	80.9	65.0	43.7	130.9	46.1	377.4	2536.8	4335.1	59
1963 8/	389.8	378.5	253.6	150.0	45.9	159.5	162.3	141.7	80.7	202.9	116.2	67.4	45.7	142.2	45.1	410.9	2791.5	4909.0	57

1/ Less than a 4-year average for some countries. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes only major agricultural commodities.

4/ Includes wool exports of \$161.4 million. 5/ Includes wool exports of \$152.9 million. 6/ Includes wool exports of \$151.1 million.

7/ Includes wool exports of \$162.3 million. 8/ Includes the latest available previous year exports for those countries where the desired export data was not available. -- = None, negligible or not applicable.

Table 18.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1961 through 1963.

Country and year	Beer & wine	Sugar	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other grains	Dairy products	Meat & meat preparations	Fruits and vegetables	Tea	Tobacco	Oilseeds & products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports	Percent agricultural of total
															Percent
Angola															cent
1955-58 av.	11.2	--	1.6	--	.1	1.8	--	.6	--	.2	1.5	3.1	20.1	114.5	18
1961	11.5	--	2.5	.2	.4	2.6	.1	.5	--	.3	2.1	4.3	24.5	114.1	21
1962	10.8	--	2.7	.2	--	2.2	.4	.9	--	.3	2.2	2.3	22.0	135.5	16
Cameroon															
1955-58 av.	3.3	1.1	2.4	.8	--	.8	--	.4	--	--	--	--	3/8.8	99.3	9
1961	.2	1.2	2.5	1.1	--	1.0	.7	1.2	--	.9	--	2.1	10.9	96.1	11
1962	4/ 4.9	1.5	2.4	1.6	.7	1.1	.7	1.1	--	1.2	--	1.4	16.6	101.4	16
1963	4/ 4.6	1.6	2.3	.5	.9	1.0	.7	1.3	--	.9	.2	2.2	16.2	109.0	15
Central African Republic															
1957-58 av.	.4	.3	.2	--	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	--	--	.5	2.3	18.9	12
1961	.4	--	.5	--	.1	.2	.3	.4	.2	--	--	.3	2.3	22.3	10
1962	4/ .7	--	.5	--	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	--	--	.5	3.2	25.2	13
1963	4/ 1.1	--	.6	--	.4	.5	.3	.4	.1	--	.1	.5	4.0	26.3	15
Chad															
1957-59 av.	.9	2.0	.5	.1	.1	.2	.2	.4	.8	--	--	.4	5.6	26.6	21
1961	.7	.1	.5	.1	--	.3	.2	.4	1.1	--	--	.7	4.1	25.3	16
1962	4/ 1.5	.1	.5	.1	.1	.4	.2	.5	.7	.3	--	.8	5.2	29.1	18
1963	4/ 1.3	.2	.7	--	.1	.4	.2	.5	.6	--	.1	1.9	6.0	29.0	21
Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi															
1955-58 av.	3.0	1.7	4.8	--	3.0	5.8	6.8	3.4	--	3.1	--	6.6	38.2	387.1	10
1959	1.9	.7	5.4	.4	.3	6.6	5.3	5.3	--	2.1	--	7.6	35.6	299.9	12
1962 (only the Congo)	1.5	.9	6.2	5.4	3.2	4.5	5.3	2.4	.3	1.7	.1	2.4	33.9	170.8	20
1963 (only the Congo)	.8	.4	10.7	6.0	8.7	10.6	11.2	3.0	--	3.2	.2	6.3	61.1	258.2	24
Ghana															
1955-58 av.	4.5	5.7	6.7	2.1	.5	3.5	4.4	.9	--	1.2	--	11.5	41.0	250.5	16
1961	4.7	8.4	9.3	7.0	1.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	--	2.5	1.2	18.1	69.2	399.9	17
1962	1.5	7.8	8.0	10.5	2.2	5.0	4.0	6.3	.2	1.6	--	14.1	61.2	333.5	18
1963	.8	5.8	4.8	4.1	.7	5.3	4.1	4.6	.2	1.7	1.1	7.2	40.4	365.2	11
Guinea															
1955-58 av.	1.3	1.3	.6	1.2	--	.4	--	.7	--	--	--	1.2	6.7	46.4	14
1960	1.0	1.6	.4	1.7	--	.8	--	.8	--	--	--	.4	6.7	49.8	13
1961	.8	1.5	.2	2.1	--	.9	--	.7	--	--	--	1.0	7.2	72.8	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1961 through 1963 - Continued

Country and year	Beer & wine	Sugar	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other grains	Dairy products	Meat & meat preparations	Fruits and vegetables	Tea	Tobacco	Oilseeds & products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total Imports	Percent of total agricultural
Ivory Coast															
1955-58 av.	3.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	.4	1.8	.6	2/2.0	--	--	.1	1.1	16.5	106.5	15
1961	3.5	4.7	.8	4.1	.4	3.3	1.1	1.7	.2	.3	.6	3.2	23.9	153.9	16
1962	4.5	4.4	.6	5.7	.8	3.7	1.2	3.0	.1	1.1	.9	1.2	25.1	139.9	18
1963	3.5	4.2	1.8	3.2	.2	3.5	.7	3.6	.1	1.1	.9	1.2	24.0	169.8	14
Kenya															
1955-58 av.	.8	6.1	1.1	1.1	.7	1.0	--	2.8	--	2.2	2.6	5.5	23.9	238.8	10
1961	.8	7.1	1.1	.9	8.0	1.2	--	3.0	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.2	34.1	248.3	14
1962	.6	7.4	4.6	1.0	6.5	2.3	.6	4.7	1.4	1.2	3.9	3.2	37.4	255.5	13
1963	1.2	7.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.5	.7	3.3	2.0	1.3	3.2	8.1	32.0	295.6	11
Liberia															
1955-58 av.	.9	.1	.1	1.4	.3	.4	.5	.5	--	.2	--	.5	4.9	29.7	16
1960	1.1	.3	.3	3.1	.4	.7	.9	.7	--	.3	--	1.1	8.9	69.2	13
1961	2.1	.4	.4	3.2	.5	.9	1.4	1.0	--	.5	--	1.3	11.7	90.7	13
Malagasy Republic															
1955-58 av.	6.1	.4	2.3	2/6	--	2.2	--	5/3	--	5/5	5/1.4	1.9	15.7	129.8	12
1961	4.0	--	2.2	--	.5	2.4	.4	.4	--	.7	1.7	2.2	14.5	103.4	14
1962	3.1	.1	2.2	--	.9	2.7	.5	.7	--	.5	1.2	2.3	14.2	122.6	12
1963	4/4.9	.1	2.6	.2	1.2	2.9	.4	.8	.1	.3	.6	2.5	16.6	127.4	13
Mozambique															
1955-58 av.	5.6	--	1.8	--	.8	1.9	.6	.7	--	.1	.6	2.7	14.8	105.6	14
1961	7.7	--	2.5	--	.2	2.4	.2	.6	--	.2	.2	3.9	17.9	127.0	14
1962	6.7	--	3.1	--	2.0	2.7	.7	.7	--	.3	1.5	4.5	22.2	134.6	16
1963	15.0	--	3.6	--	1.8	4.5	1.2	.7	--	.3	1.3	6.9	35.3	142.1	25
Niger															
1955-57 av.	.4	.7	.1	.1	--	.1	--	2/4	--	--	--	--	3/1.8	9.3	19
1961	--	1.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	--	.7	--	--	3.1	14.9	21
1962	1.3	1.5	.7	.2	.2	.3	.1	.8	.1	.2	--	1.8	7.2	27.5	26
Nigeria															
1955-58 av.	9.1	8.0	5.8	.2	.5	3.8	1.2	1.2	--	4.3	--	5.2	39.3	425.7	9
1961	11.6	9.8	9.0	.2	1.1	7.9	1.9	3.3	1.0	3.6	--	6.9	56.3	614.7	9
1962	8.6	10.5	12.6	.4	.8	8.7	1.5	4.2	.4	3.3	.1	5.8	56.9	569.0	10
1963	2.8	10.5	10.0	.3	1.6	7.4	1.1	4.6	.4	3.5	.1	6.4	48.7	580.9	8
Rhodesia, Malawi & Zambia															
1955-58 av.	.8	6.5	5.1	--	2/3.0	3.7	2/1.0	3.8	--	--	1.1	14.6	39.6	430.6	9
1961	--	5.1	6.1	.2	1.1	1.7	.4	3.9	.7	--	1.1	18.8	32.0	434.0	7
1962	.6	4.3	6.1	.3	1.9	2.2	.9	4.1	.7	.3	1.3	16.8	32.1	400.4	10
1963	.9	2.3	7.5	.5	1.6	2.4	.9	5.6	.7	--	1.5	12.4	36.3	377.4	10

Senegal, Mali, Mauritania	3.2	13.8	9.1	11.7	3.2	3.5	1.4	5.7	1.9	.4	--	4.5	58.4	204.3:	29
1955-57 av.															
1961	2.1	9.9	7.2	10.9	2.0	5.2	1.0	6.9	2.8	--	--	1.8	49.8	155.3:	32
1962	1.7	13.8	4.8	11.9	2.2	4.5	.9	8.0	3.7	.1	--	3.9	55.7	200.5:	28
1963	2.5	14.2	6.1	11.1	3.1	5.5	.6	5.5	3.0	--	1.0	8.6	61.2	220.3:	28
Sierra Leone															
1955-58 av.															
1961	3.3	1.3	1.2	3.6	.1	.7	.4	.6	--	.8	.3	2.0	14.3	64.7:	22
1962	2.6	2.3	1.5	.6	.4	1.4	.6	1.1	--	.7	.5	1.7	13.4	91.1:	15
1963	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.8	.2	1.5	.7	1.5	.1	1.1	.6	2.1	17.9	85.2:	21
1963	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.6	.2	1.6	.6	1.0	.1	1.2	.6	3.6	17.8	83.6:	21
South Africa, Rep. of															
1955-58 av.															
1961	--	--	6.0	4.0	2/1.0	.6	6.7	2.5	18.9	3.4	4.9	53.1	101.1	1,456.8:	7
1962	.6	2.6	6.2	6.7	.6	.3	1.9	4.1	19.4	1.9	3.2	76.4	122.1	1,406.7:	9
1963	.7	.3	4.7	6.6	--	--	2.7	3.7	17.6	1.6	4.5	72.6	115.0	1,431.0:	8
1963	.9	--	20.5	8.9	--	--	2.8	6.6	19.4	3.0	6.5	42.1	110.7	1,697.7:	7
Tanganyika															
1955-58 av.															
1961	1.7	2.9	2.0	--	.5	1.7	2/5	.9	--	.1	.9	2.6	13.8	118.0:	12
1962	1.8	2.6	.6	--	7.7	2.4	.9	.9	1.4	--	1.1	1.7	21.1	118.3:	18
1963	1.6	2.0	.6	--	1.9	2.0	1.1	.6	1.6	.2	.7	2.5	14.8	111.5:	13
1963	1.9	1.8	.5	.1	3.1	3.0	.6	1.3	.8	.3	.4	.6	14.4	119.8:	12
Togo															
1955-58 av.															
1961	.7	.5	.3	.3	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	3/5	3/2.4	16.7:	14
1962	.7	.6	.2	.4	--	.2	--	.4	--	.1	.1	.7	3.4	26.2:	13
1963	4/1.6	1.0	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2	.4	--	.1	.1	.6	5.6	27.1:	21
1963	.7	.6	.7	.3	--	.3	.1	.2	--	.2	.2	.8	4.1	29.0:	14
Uganda															
1955-58 av.															
1961	.9	.4	1.1	1.0	.1	2.0	2/4	.6	--	.6	.5	2.2	9.8	74.6:	13
1962	.5	--	1.5	.5	.4	2.3	.5	--	.2	.5	1.0	1.5	8.9	62.4:	14
1963	.5	.3	1.4	.7	1.9	2.3	.5	.8	.2	.6	1.0	1.1	11.3	63.2:	18
1963	.5	.2	1.1	.6	1.4	1.8	.4	.8	.3	.5	.8	3.5	11.9	78.8:	15
Other															
1955-58 av. 1/															
1961 6/	7.7	3.2	5.6	16.5	2.3	4.0	2.3	3.3	.2	1.5	1.8	12.1	60.5	274.8:	22
1962 6/	10.1	6.1	6.8	17.0	4.3	6.2	3.9	7.7	.4	1.5	3.2	7.6	74.8	354.6:	21
1963 6/	14.0	3.5	8.3	19.9	2.0	5.0	3.4	5.8	.4	1.6	3.9	25.8	93.6	359.3:	26
1963 6/	13.1	5.5	8.8	20.2	2.9	5.3	3.7	6.6	.4	1.7	3.2	22.3	93.7	374.9:	25
Total															
1955-58 av. 1/															
1961 6/	69.1	58.9	60.2	47.2	16.7	40.3	27.2	31.9	21.9	18.6	15.7	131.8	539.5	4,629.2:	12
1962 6/	68.5	62.3	68.3	55.8	30.0	54.9	28.3	49.1	28.7	18.9	20.1	55.9	640.8	5,008.9:	13
1963 6/	71.4	63.5	73.1	74.0	28.2	53.0	27.3	52.3	27.4	17.0	21.8	168.0	677.0	4,886.3:	14
1963 6/	73.2	61.5	89.0	65.2	29.6	61.8	32.2	53.8	28.3	20.2	24.2	143.5	682.5	5,411.5:	13

1/ Less than a 4-year average for some countries.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Includes only major agricultural commodities.

4/ All alcoholic beverages. 5/ Three year average. 6/ Includes the latest available previous year imports for those countries where the

desired import data was not available. -- = None, negligible, or not applicable.



Liberia	1959	2,336	220	119	--	39	40	--	1,165	3,919	83,704	87,623
	1960	1,980	220	120	--	--	53	--	1,502	3,875	32,179	36,054
	1961	2,437	359	210	--	--	167	--	1,515	4,688	44,920	49,608
	1962	3,778	455	460	--	--	164	--	2,108	6,965	43,999	50,964
	1963	5,628	231	267	--	--	112	--	1,570	7,808	28,190	35,998
Malagasy Republic	1959	--	--	--	--	23	--	--	24	47	2,729	2,776
	1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2,489	2,491
	1961	--	45	--	--	14	--	--	17	76	1,819	1,895
	1962	--	27	49	--	112	--	--	66	254	2,504	2,758
	1963	--	38	55	--	36	107	--	113	349	3,069	3,418
Mauritius	1959	--	--	--	--	116	9	--	1	126	852	978
	1960	--	--	--	--	69	3	--	11	83	987	1,070
	1961	--	--	--	--	111	--	--	8	119	617	736
	1962	10	--	--	--	158	52	--	6	226	826	1,052
	1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	191	191	1,836	2,027
Mozambique	1959	9	955	20	--	31	38	10	44	1,107	6,401	7,508
	1960	26	1,400	13	--	30	27	--	68	1,564	8,266	9,830
	1961	89	2,134	16	--	19	52	5	134	2,449	7,545	9,994
	1962	52	1,271	15	--	35	32	1	228	1,634	5,947	7,581
	1963	184	1,502	97	--	38	34	--	125	1,980	6,539	8,519
Nigeria	1959	59	5,022	8	--	2,597	2	86	105	7,879	10,027	17,906
	1960	210	5,525	25	--	2,336	9	59	475	8,639	16,888	25,507
	1961	110	4,208	60	--	2,528	82	32	361	7,381	19,294	26,675
	1962	255	3,228	55	--	2,521	79	66	424	6,628	26,684	33,312
	1963	187	4,945	267	--	2,581	59	63	749	8,851	27,829	36,680
Portuguese West Africa (less Angola)	1959	--	38	--	--	4	--	--	17	59	744	803
	1960	5	78	--	--	2	--	--	6	91	879	970
	1961	--	102	--	--	13	--	--	5	120	298	418
	1962	--	140	--	--	32	--	--	7	179	179	358
	1963	490	120	--	--	8	8	--	21	647	350	997
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia	1959	--	45	6	322	--	39	56	138	606	9,633	10,239
	1960	--	1	46	115	--	21	134	254	571	14,030	14,601
	1961	--	167	37	--	--	48	48	301	601	12,907	13,508
	1962	--	66	56	173	--	58	24	238	615	12,954	13,569
	1963	106	118	13	4	--	40	--	235	516	14,019	14,565



Table 20.--United States agricultural imports from Southern Africa, by country, 1959-63.

Country and year	Cocoa l/	Coffee	Rubber	Wool	Palm products	Sisal	Vanilla	Hides and skins	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total imports
Angola												
1959	17	26,419	--	--	--	483	--	--	400	27,319	4,670	31,989
1960	--	23,727	--	--	--	--	--	--	656	24,383	1,280	25,663
1961	1,065	24,437	--	--	--	959	--	--	492	26,953	1,409	28,362
1962	--	36,883	--	--	--	214	--	--	377	37,474	1,240	38,714
1963	--	34,039	--	--	--	186	--	--	280	34,505	4,824	39,329
British East Africa												
1959	--	27,702	--	--	--	3,494	--	1,925	6,443	39,564	1,273	40,837
1960	--	29,618	--	--	--	4,977	--	1,312	8,260	44,167	1,249	45,416
1961	--	36,876	--	--	--	3,757	--	257	9,505	50,395	2,112	52,507
1962	--	39,325	65	--	--	5,149	--	476	8,768	53,783	2,262	56,045
1963	--	48,556	--	--	--	5,597	--	151	9,245	63,549	1,879	65,428
Cameroun												
1959	4,329	314	781	--	--	--	--	--	12	5,436	4,245	9,681
1960	3,326	871	298	--	--	--	--	--	2	4,497	2,269	6,766
1961	4,431	1,613	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	6,046	145	6,191
1962	3,408	2,971	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	6,441	358	6,799
1963	957	3,519	259	--	--	--	--	--	280	5,015	1,202	6,217
Congo (Leopoldville)												
1959	43	36,248	10,834	--	10,157	--	--	204	2,848	60,334	46,660	106,994
1960	--	25,631	7,721	--	12,876	--	--	68	2,714	49,010	19,122	68,132
1961	19	21,957	5,634	--	8,679	--	--	8	1,026	37,323	18,220	55,543
1962	27	17,942	7,487	--	5,431	--	--	7	734	31,628	16,440	48,068
1963	--	15,913	8,442	--	5,032	--	--	11	685	30,083	24,542	54,625
French West Africa												
1959	11,411	11,649	314	--	--	--	--	358	94	23,826	1,669	25,495
1960	6,969	15,895	19	--	--	--	--	252	20	23,155	3,332	26,487
1961	13,059	16,905	19	--	--	--	--	24	120	30,127	5,736	35,863
1962	14,925	13,718	61	--	--	--	--	40	63	28,807	10,676	39,483
1963	14,637	21,974	70	--	--	--	--	16	93	36,790	13,295	50,085
Ghana												
1959	48,640	217	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	48,864	17,592	66,456
1960	36,764	43	10	--	--	--	--	--	1	36,818	18,381	55,199
1961	62,115	121	1	--	--	--	--	--	60	62,327	15,822	78,149
1962	48,323	1,096	1	--	--	--	--	--	6	49,426	15,109	64,535
1963	41,323	364	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	41,688	12,262	53,950

See footnotes at end of table.



Rhodesia & Nyasaland,:												
Fed. of												
1959	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	431	509	32,596	33,105	
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	731	740	24,003	24,743	
1961	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,038	1,038	8,628	9,666	
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1,426	1,429	10,115	11,544	
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,852	2,852	20,932	23,784	
Seychelles												
1959	--	--	--	--	--	15	8	106	129	--	129	
1960	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	59	69	--	69	
1961	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	71	87	5	92	
1962	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	78	103	--	103	
1963	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	89	98	2	100	
Sierra Leone & Gambia:												
1959	--	1,991	--	--	--	--	156	293	2,440	685	3,125	
1960	--	1,176	--	--	--	--	52	344	1,572	1,816	3,388	
1961	585	1,259	--	--	--	--	33	325	2,202	2,345	4,547	
1962	--	817	--	--	--	--	66	429	1,312	8,566	9,878	
1963	--	1,149	--	--	--	--	--	293	1,442	10,137	11,579	
South Africa, Republic of												
1959	--	121	64	20,478	--	92	872	1,060	22,687	82,156	104,843	
1960	--	164	72	17,090	--	57	1,076	1,519	19,978	89,147	109,125	
1961	--	269	--	24,155	--	139	593	2,492	27,648	91,175	118,823	
1962	--	150	104	28,430	--	29	738	2/14,702	44,153	207,413	251,566	
1963	--	98	28	20,804	--	--	522	3/25,346	46,798	208,092	254,890	
Spanish Africa												
1959	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	97	14	111	
1960	1,072	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,072	1	1,073	
1961	193	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	200	--	200	
1962	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	14	15	
1963	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	528	534	
Western Equatorial Africa												
1959	486	--	905	--	--	--	45	35	1,471	2,286	3,757	
1960	--	72	211	--	--	--	3	--	286	1,441	1,727	
1961	26	263	--	--	--	--	3	--	292	1,420	1,712	
1962	85	893	58	--	--	--	--	55	1,091	4,994	6,085	
1963	--	1,047	--	--	--	--	1	94	1,142	8,757	9,899	
Total 1/												
1959	83,518	106,833	49,203	20,478	10,157	5,437	7,919	16,225	306,450	211,633	518,083	
1960	68,072	99,673	49,429	17,090	12,948	6,639	6,852	18,299	287,486	178,183	465,669	
1961	114,840	106,799	38,988	24,155	8,679	6,975	3,808	21,345	331,660	163,347	495,007	
1962	94,891	118,693	39,066	28,430	5,852	7,385	3,871	35,118	341,186	297,127	638,313	
1963	73,554	133,755	40,251	20,804	5,516	8,387	3,746	57,993	349,655	334,181	683,836	

1/ Includes cocoa butter, powder, and paste. 2/ Sugar accounted for \$10,718,000.

3/ Sugar accounted for \$19,668,000.

1/ Total for the 18 listed countries. -- = None, negligible, or not applicable.

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